

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty  
Pages

## NATURAL SCIENCE LEADERS CONVEENE IN ANNUAL SESSION

Three Thousand Delegates As-  
semble to Give Results of  
Year's Research

An innovation marking the seventy-sixth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which began its meetings today, with delegates crowding the Pratt Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the jobbies of many Boston hotels, are the arrangements made to co-ordinate the accumulation of scientific information to be given in the 2000 papers and reports which it is estimated will have been delivered by Saturday. Three thousand delegates are expected and sessions will be divided into as many as 20 meetings progressing simultaneously after today, through the remaining sessions, to take care of the record assembly.

As the members registered today and received badges, programs and guides to Boston, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, steps were already under way to collect and correlate the information in the coming reports, and to pass them on to the public in understandable terms.

### Humanizing Knowledge

The problem of "humanizing knowledge" has been given to a special committee at this convention of which Dr. James Harvey Robinson is chairman. In the past, Dr. Robinson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the various departments of natural science have been wont to seal themselves into hermetic compartments alike beyond the reach of the public and fellow workers in other scientific fields. It will be the special task of his committee, and an ideal to be held constantly before the convention as a whole, Dr. Robinson said, to see that the material presented shall be assimilated by the public and that natural science in general shall get its facts into the "thought stream," while scientists themselves, it is hoped, will be brought to adopt a common language to make their theories more readily intelligible to the layman.

Registration, which began today at 10 and will continue to 9 p. m., was not confined to members of the association but to all those who will attend the meetings. Each person who registers gets a complete program, a document of about 1000 pages, a badge, a copy of an historical guidebook to Boston, while a visible directory of registrants is being maintained in the registration room at the institute.

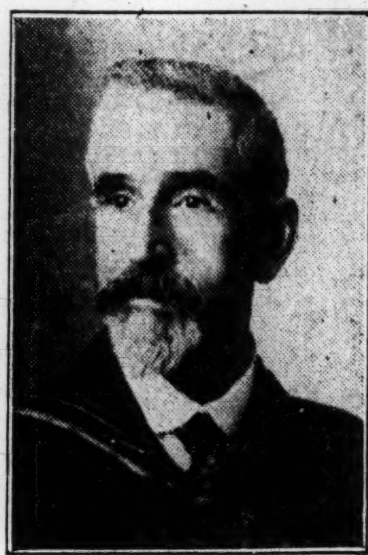
While the first big meeting of the convention, the opening session of the entire A. A. S. takes place at 8 p. m. tonight the members, registering this morning and afternoon had already begun to discuss the subjects that lie ahead. The topics with attract wide public interest in chemistry, it is believed, and a symposium will be devoted to each. Tomorrow morning and afternoon papers will be read on the modern conception of matter as being made up of charges of electricity differing only among themselves in the number of charges. This comes under the general title of Atomic Structure. Eight papers will be read in all, the meetings to be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. respectively at Technology.

**Important Symposiums**  
The striking feature of the modern theory, according to Dr. J. F. Norris, professor of chemistry at Technology, is the possibility of transmutation of elements which it connotes, an ancient hope of alchemists, which modern chemistry has actually accomplished. Radium turns into lead with the giving off of its energy, while pure nitrogen has been turned into hydrogen by Sir Ernest Rutherford in Great Britain.

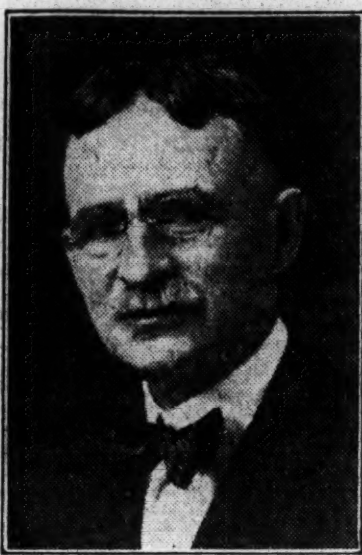
The release of energy which accompanies such mutations, when the process is brought under control, will

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Prof. James P. McMurrich



Dr. E. H. Moore

## NOTABLE SCHOLARS DIRECT CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION

Distinguished Men Serve as Officers of the American  
Association for the Advancement of Science

In the list of names on the registration books in the Pratt Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be found a veritable "Who's Who" of many fields of natural and social science. There are names of men who have invented, discovered, and devised. The registration book is a registry of achievement in fields in which fame and material fortune are more rare than in many others where the contribution to the world is less.

To prepare the plans for the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a special committee of leaders in the fields of natural science and education in colleges in Boston and vicinity has been at work for several weeks. This

committee is headed by Prof. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Everett Morse, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the executive committee of the Institute Corporation, is treasurer of the committee. A. L. Townsend, instructor at the Institute, is secretary of the committee.

Under its organization, the association has two presidents, one bearing the title of retiring president. Dr. E. H. Morse of the University of Chicago, is the retiring president of this year and Prof. James Playfair McMurrich is the active president. The association has a permanent secretary

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## PELLETIER CASE ACTION INTIMATED

Grand Jury Convened With  
Witnesses Present Connected  
With Recent Proceedings

When the second special grand jury convened by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was brought before Judge Frederick Fosdick of the Superior Criminal Court today, the presence in the courtroom of Meyer Berman and James McDevitt, a police captain, led to the impression that the State's prosecutor proposes first to submit the facts upon which the finding of blackmail and extortion in the removal from office of Joseph C. Pelletier as district attorney of Suffolk County was made almost one year ago. Several bank cases in which officers of closed financial institutions are charged with irregularities, may be called to the attention of the special grand jury.

Judge Fosdick's manner and the wording of his instruction to the grand jurors today showed that this was regarded as no stereotyped act on the part of the judge. It was announced that Martin McGuire of 2 Brunswick Street, foreman by trade, had been elected foreman of the special grand jury and that James A. Alcardi of 13 Maryland Street, a salesman, had been elected clerk.

**Matters of Importance**  
Judge Fosdick told the jurors that they had been called to consider matters of grave importance, not only to Massachusetts but to her sister states. He told them that they should remember at all times and places that they are not only the keepers of the rights of the defendants but that they are pledged to care for the interests of the entire community of which they themselves are a part. He told the jurors to keep the rights of the community as sacred as those of individual defendants.

The judge said: "You are not brought here to do anybody any favors. You are not here to do anything but to administer the law." Referring to the possible extension of favors, the judge added: "Things in court do not go that way; at least, they should not."

He warned the jurors against indicting anyone as a favor or refraining from indicting anyone as a favor. He said the fact that the grand jury did not hear both sides to a case was an advantage to a defendant because if a case should come before a trial jury that had been before a grand jury that had been before a grand jury it would be likely to assume that the grand jury had been right in indicting the defendant and hence that he was guilty.

**Warns Against Sympathy**  
Above all things, the judge counseled the jury against allowing sympathy to sway them. "It's not for you to trouble yourselves with whether a man has been punished or not. You are the sword of justice and justice knows no fears." He told the grand jurors that they were the real judges and that they performed more important judicial acts than the so-called judges.

He told them to render righteous judgment no matter if defendant were absent or present, whether he be across the earth or in the courthouse.

## FOOD SHIP SAILS FOR NEAR EAST

Cargo to Be Landed in Greece  
Will Be Used to Care for  
20,000 Refugee Children

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Steamship Sabatowan, which sailed from here today, carried the first large quota of supplies from this country, in the shape of 7000 tons of cargo, mostly consisting of corn grits and other food products, to augment the supplies of the Near East Relief in Greece where with to care for the 20,000 orphans under the association's care who have been transferred to Greek ports and to the island of Corfu. The Sabatowan, sailing from America during Christmas week, is due to arrive at Piraeus, the port of Athens, Jan. 13, the Armenian Christmas. Much of the cargo carried by the Sabatowan is destined to replace the food products and other supplies destroyed in the Near East Relief's warehouses at Smyrna.

A special ceremony was held before the Sabatowan's departure, presided over by Bishop Herbert Shipman of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, and a formal salute was given by military details from Governor's Island and a naval detachment from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Edward C. Baedea of the New York staff of the Near East Relief sailed with the ship to supervise the distribution of the supplies in Greece.

The bulk of the food donations which made up the Sabatowan's cargo was given by farmers' organizations and individuals in the Middle West. John W. Mace, national field director of the Near East Relief, reported that supplies from other parts of the country are being gathered at this port, and he hopes several other food ships will be dispatched for Greece in January.

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## PUBLIC DEMANDS FULL INFORMATION ON COAL INDUSTRY

Research Bureau Questionnaire  
Reveals Complete Inquiry  
Expected of Commission

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Coincident with the investigation of the coal industry by President Harding's Coal Fact-Finding Commission, the research department of the Federal Council of Churches made public today the results of an inquiry conducted during the last few weeks into the public attitude toward regulation of the industry. The conclusions, based on interviews and detailed replies to specific questions received from employers, labor representatives, technicians, editors, educators, and church leaders in various parts of the country are summarized as follows:

1. The demand for a full and authoritative statement of the facts is almost a wall. There is apparently unanimous approval of the Government's action in creating the present commission. Even persons generally well informed who have lost opportunity to read and observe, use such expressions as these: "I am in a mist of perplexity"; "There is so much doctoring publicly"; "The public finds itself quite without any dependable information"; "No intelligent public opinion"; "Complete lack of reliable information." The editor of a great metropolitan paper which has given much space to the coal controversy complains that "none of us has sufficient data yet on which to formulate a policy." One of the ablest members of the A. E. of L. executive committee writes: "There is any one thing in connection with the coal situation which impresses the thinking man, it is the absence of reliable information." Many men, manifestly if the Coal Commission should not fill this need it would be distinctly disappointing to the general public.

### Full Inquiry Wanted

2. Fear is expressed lest the commission may not pursue its inquiry to the full extent of the powers given it by Congress; that, specifically, it will not secure the facts concerning investment and profits. The law obviously compels the commission to obtain the data in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Internal Revenue and shall supplement this as necessary by direct testimony. It is likewise apparent that if the question of the relation of civil liberties to the control of the mining industry, with particular reference to portions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, is not fully canvassed by the commission, there will be much dissatisfaction with its findings and facts. The public is apparently well aware now that the crux of this whole matter is so far as the labor controversy is concerned, is the question whether the miners are to be allowed to unionize or are to be permanently arrayed against each other in competing union and nonunion fields. Some persons recommend the latter alternative as a matter of public policy; others see justice only in the former.

3. There is a remarkably widespread conviction that what is wrong with the industry goes far deeper than those natural periodic conflicts of interest over wages and hours which arbitration might adjust. It seems to be generally recognized that because of overdevelopment and seasonal demand in the soft coal industry some form of Government regulation is necessary.

4. The replies indicate no organized public opinion in favor of Government ownership or of full Government control of the mines. It is felt, rightly or wrongly, that federal operation of the railroads was accompanied by waste and inefficiency, and that industrial progress in general demands as little federal interference as possible. There has been much talk of nationalization among the miners themselves, but official spokesmen for labor are by no means of one mind on the subject. There is on all hands fear that the machinery of Government control would fall under political domination. Yet the coal situation so clearly constitutes an emergency that many people are thinking in terms of regulation through one or more federal agencies. The suggestions are for the most part not developed in detail, but the analogy of railroad regulation through the Interstate Commerce Commission has apparently impressed many people as instructive in this connection. Further, it appears likely that if the distressed strike takes place next spring, there will be a general demand for drastic action. "I am against nationalization of any industry," writes a well-known conservative editor, but

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Solid black shows Armenia as it was mapped out before the Turks swept the Christians out of Asia Minor and duplicated at the council table the success they gained in the field. Overshadowed for some time by the Turkish resurgence, its voice is once again to be heard at Lausanne, where the rights of that much-trampled nation come up for examination and settlement.

## RUSSIA'S CHIEF DECLARES VODKA WILL NOT RETURN

President Kalinin Says He Favors  
License but Other Officials  
Oppose It

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The manufacture and sale of vodka will never be legalized in Russia so long as the Soviet Government remains in power. This categorical statement, in contradiction of the numerous reports about an impending return of vodka in Russia which have appeared in the American and European press, was made by President Kalinin of Russia in the course of an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent.

Mr. Kalinin, a slight man with blue eyes and straw-colored beard, a typical peasant in dress and appearance, is a well-known and popular figure in the Russian country districts, where he spends much of his time investigating conditions and making speeches. The anteroom of his office was crowded with peasants in white boots and homespun shirts, all waiting to lay their grievances and problems before their starosta, or old man, as Mr. Kalinin is habitually and affectionately called.

"I cannot imagine how these stories about the restoration of vodka have originated," he said, "for the opinion of our Government is strongly against any such course. We shall not revive the old 'drunken budget' of the Tsar, which coined money out of the degradation of the people by selling them poison in the shape of vodka. The abolition of vodka is one of the greatest forward steps of the Revolution; and we have not the slightest intention of retreating it."

### Favor License System

"Personally I feel that our present policy of absolutely prohibiting vodka might be wisely modified in one detail. Many of our peasants have become confirmed drinkers as a result of the Tsarist practice of opening liquor shops in every village. Unable to get vodka, they begin to drink even more harmful substitutes, which sometimes blind them or kill them. In order to take care of such cases, I should be inclined to favor a system of licenses by which such men could receive a limited amount of vodka through the commissariat for Health until they gradually cured themselves of the habit. But the majority of my colleagues in the Government feel that such a system might be open to abuse, and consequently it is not likely to be adopted."

Mr. Kalinin went on to speak of the changed condition of the peasants which he had observed in his numerous trips outside the capital.

"Our peasants have suffered severely from war and hunger," he said, "and it would be an exaggeration to say that most of them are now living better than before the war. They are recovering, but the recovery is necessarily slow. At the same time there

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## ITALY READY TO JOIN DISARMING GROUP IF FRANCE AGREES

Washington Hears Demands to  
Complete Former Conference  
Before Calling Another

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Failure to ratify the treaties agreed upon at the Arms Conference in Washington last winter is being made conspicuous by the discussion of a possible new conference, called, in part, to discuss further reduction of armaments. Why go on with a new one until the results of the former conference have been completed? is being continually asked. Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have ratified; France and Italy have not. Italy says that she will ratify as soon as France does, it is stated on high authority here. Italy will wait for a decorous period after France acts before giving her official sanction, and she will not in any circumstance act before France does.

### Japan and America Agree

A dispatch from London indicates that the United States is apprehensive over a possible war with Japan and that is why there is so much talk of a new conference to discuss the question of further reduction of military equipment. This has no basis for the United States has been gratified at the attitude of Japan both in promptly acting in accordance with agreements reached at the Washington Conference and in its tendency toward further reductions.

With the information from Paris indicating that the treaties will come before the Chamber for discussion about Jan. 15, and that ratification probably will occur within a reasonable period thereafter, it is hoped by officials here that full ratification will have been given the major treaties by the latter part of February, and that the exchange of ratifications at Washington will be accomplished shortly thereafter. The American Government has made no secret of the fact that it is anxious to see the treaties in effect as soon as possible and will do all it consistently can to hasten ratification.

### Britain Ready to Carry Out Pact

A spokesman for the British Government has declared in the House of Commons that Great Britain is anxious to take the lead in showing her intention to carry out as soon as possible the terms of "this great treaty for the limitation of armaments."

The complaints made in the French Chamber of Deputies that France has been unable to get the French text of the proceedings of the Washington Conference seem to have had some justification since the copy left only on the steamship on which Mr. Georges Clemenceau left for France.

The official report is lengthy and could not be taken in at a glance.

While it might have been more convenient if the report had been available an earlier date, officials here are not inclined to take blame for any delay, and point to the fact that the French delegation was furnished with complete stenographic reports, both in French and English, of the proceedings of the conference, not only in open session but also in committee.

## BENITO MUSSOLINI WILL VISIT SPAIN

MADRID, Dec. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, El Liberal says today, will visit Spain in the near future. The Conservative groups are preparing a great reception for him, declares the newspaper.

It likewise asserts that shortly afterward King Alfonso will visit Italy. The difficulties through which the King has previously been prevented from visiting Rome, owing to the estrangement of the Vatican and the Quirinal, have been overcome, it declares.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Signor Mussolini has ordered the collage of money in a new design, bearing the fasces, or bundle of rods carried by the ancient Lictors, "as the emblem of ancient Rome and the new Italy, regenerated by the Fascist."

The Fascist derived their name from this emblem.

**MILL RAISES WAGES**  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The Brookside Cotton Mills here have announced a voluntary increase of 10 per cent in wages, affecting 1500 employees.

## TURKS STAND OUT AGAINST ARMENIAN VOICE AT LAUSANNE

Kemalists Enter Vigorously-  
Worded Protest to Near  
Eastern Conference

LAUSANNE, Dec. 26 (By The Associated Press).—A vigorously-worded protest against the decision of the Near East conference sub-commission on minorities to permit the Armenian delegates to appear before the sub-commission and set forth their desires was forwarded to the conference today by the Turkish delegation.

Thus a new discordant note marked the resumption of the peace negotiations. The sub-commission on minorities had planned to receive the Armenian and Bulgarian representatives this afternoon—the Armenians to explain their demands for an Armenian National Home and the Bulgarians to set forth the position of the Bulgarian residents of Eastern Thrace, which is passing to Turkish sovereignty.

The Ottoman protest, addressed to the president of the sub-commission, read:

### Surprise Expressed

In the official program for today which was received by our delegation I read, not without surprise, that the Armenian and Bulgarian delegations will be heard by the sub-commission on minorities. At the end of the last meeting of this sub-commission I presented objections to your plan to hear the Bulgarian delegation and it was agreed that the Bulgarians would be received privately by the Allies. Now I learn that you not only intend to receive the Bulgarians at the sessions of the sub-commission but also to hear the Armenians. I protest energetically against these audiences.

If, despite the unchangeable attitude of the Turkish delegation, which has a direct interest in the proposed discussions, your Excellency persists in appointing listening to these two delegations, I cannot agree that this meeting should be regarded as official or that the declarations made should find a place in the official report of the conference.

From the official standpoint and the standpoint of the Turkish delegation the session must be considered non-existent. The conference consists of two parties. The Allies constitute one party and Turkey the other. Therefore any session at which Turkey is not represented cannot be regarded as official.

### Admission of Other States

Despite the logical arguments which I furnished the other day in support of our position you have decided now to hear the Armenians as well as the Bulgarians. The Armenian delegation is composed of Turkish subjects, and it pretends to represent Armenians who are Turkish subjects. To enter into contact with such a delegation would be equivalent to employing against a state subjects of this same state. Any initiative or step in this direction will only encourage us to suspect the assurances which have been showered upon us in connection with the safeguarding of our sovereignty. Furthermore, it would be helpful to inquire what can possibly be the official character of the Armenians who have been invited and of what governments they pretend to be the delegates.

The existing state of Armenia has already arranged with Turkey, by treaty, all differences existing between them. As Lord Curzon himself has declared, the Armenians now petitioning the Conference are private persons who are opposed to the Armenian Republic of Erivan and to Turkey.

The sub-commission on minorities is going outside the field of its rightful deliberations. The Turkish delegation believes itself justified in not participating in these meetings.

If the principle is accepted that all private persons who pretend to be delegated by their respective countries are to be given audience by the conference, then the delegation of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey will have the honor to propose, by the same token, the admission and audience to delegations representing the populations of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Irak, India, Tunis and Tripoli, and the Moslem minorities of Georgia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, as well as the Moslems of Ireland, who ceaselessly ask our assistance to secure an opportunity to present their just and legitimate claims.

The protest is signed by Riza Nur Bey, for the Ottoman delegation.

### Refugees Return to Smyrna

BRINDISI, Italy, Dec. 26.—Fourteen hundred Italian refugees who left Smyrna after the fire, have sailed from this port for Smyrna, again to take up their residence there.

### CHANCELLOR TO SAIL TOMORROW

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 26.—Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Baldwin; the Governor of the Bank of England; Rowle Dutton, financial adviser, and Mr. Grieg, financial secretary, leave for America tomorrow aboard the steamship Majestic. The object of the Chancellor's mission is to discuss with United States authorities measures for the funding of British debt to America.

### COMMUNISTS LOSE MEMBERS

MOSCOW, Nov. 22.—The membership of the Communist Party has dropped from 569,976 to 425,275, according to a statement published in the Moscow Izvestia. It is reckoned that 46.5 per cent of the members are industrial workers, 24 per cent peasants, 24.3 per cent Government employees, while 5.3 per cent are gathered from various classes.

### SUNAPEE TRAIL COMPLETED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26 (Special).—Reporting on the work for the year the Sunapee branch of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests says that the new trail to Lake Solitude has been completed. This trail, it announces, is the easiest path by which to ascend Mt. Sunapee.



Mr. Kalinin

President of the Soviet Republic of Russia, With His Wife and Family







## AID WITHOUT CANCELLATION OF ALLIED DEBT IS KAHN AIM

Banker Advises United States Accept Sinking Funds  
and Moderate Rate of Interest

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Otto H. Kahn, banker, in a letter to Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, member of the Debt Refunding Commission, made public by the committee of American business men has outlined a plan whereby he believes America can consistently aid toward relieving the European situation and at the same time meet the settlement of the country which seems opposed to the cancellation of the allied indebtedness to the United States.

**Believe in Cancelling Portion**  
Mr. Kahn expressed himself as being strongly in favor of the policy of cancelling at least a portion of the indebtedness of the allied nations. He wrote:

I am convinced that it would be to our ultimate advantage to do so. I feel sure that such action would turn out a good investment.

But, if public opinion and Congress will not at present consent to the relinquishment of war contracts here, or of the allied debt, which relinquishment, he understood, is suggested only in return for, and simultaneously with, measures on the part of the European nations to bring about that change of mental and moral attitude and actual conditions which is indispensable if the world again is to be on an even keel, my suggestion would be the following:

Of the \$2,750,000,000, or thereabouts, which our Government loaned to the allied nations after the armistice, that portion at least as was not applied to the settlement of war contracts here, or is offset by valid counter claim, is intrinsically distinguishable from the balance of the allied debt to us. It should be properly distinguished, and repaid with a reasonable rate of interest. For instance, America might stipulate interest at the rate of 3 per cent, or 2½ per cent, and an annual sinking fund of 1 per cent, beginning after, say, five years. The refunding commission ought to be empowered, according to the judgment, to postpone the beginning of interest payment, likewise for five years.

**Different Formula**  
As to the remaining \$2,500,000,000, or thereabouts, there should be no attempt to apply the same formula to every country. The refunding commission should go thoroughly into the economic and financial general situation of all countries concerned and make a fair and final settlement, subject to the approval of Congress.

Even if America financially most potent debtor, Great Britain, she should not impose the exceedingly heavy burden of paying 4½ per cent interest from the start and redeeming the principal within 25 years. I would suggest in the case of that country, as an illustration, that there be paid an annual sinking fund of ½ per cent, the sinking fund, if invested at the rate of 4 per cent, would extinguish the debt in 47 years. In addition to the sinking fund of ½ per cent, interest should be charged on the debt at the rate of, say, 2 per cent for the first period of eight years, 2½ per cent for the second, 3 per cent for the third, 3½ per cent for the fourth, 4 per cent for the fifth and 4½ per cent for the final seven years period.

A similar formula might be applied in the case of France, making the sinking fund over 1 per cent, and the interest, which, if invested at the rate of 4 per cent, would extinguish the debt in 56 years, and charge a purely nominal rate of interest, or perhaps no interest at all, for the first five years period. The rates of interest for further periods might be made even more moderate.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in London

LONDON, Dec. 26.—ACTION is gradually progressing to bring about the long talked of reunion of the Liberal Party in the British Parliament here. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, the leaders of the Liberal sections, have both expressed themselves as favorably disposed to reunion, and some measure of co-operation took place between them in support of free trade in the recent debate upon the address. A further step is now reported in a decision by the Asquithian members of the House of Lords to postpone until next session the selection of a leader in place of Lord Crewe. The Lloyd Georgeian peers are expected to do the same, thereby leaving the way clear for the early selection of someone whom both sides will follow. In the House of Commons the difficulties of leadership are greater, as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith both have claims which cannot be set aside. It is this personal fact rather than any difference in political outlook that now holds up the matter.

The center of London at lunch time recently was the scene of a prolonged students' rag, such as only the British can keep up. It began with the surreptitious seizure and deportation in a taxicab of an enterprising student of King's College in the Strand of a life-sized wooden effigy belonging to University College in Gower Street. King's College set this capture up in their quadrangle, into which 500 university students armed with bags of shot and flour horridly proceeded to force their way. Word went round the King's College classrooms and defenders poured out of every door into the quadrangle to oppose the invaders. Pushing was the only force allowed, and for the better part of an hour the traffic in one of London's busiest streets was allowed to be interrupted by masses of good-humored young men struggling with one another on the pavement, while 200 hundred girl students perched upon roofs around cheered on their efforts. Eventually University College recovered their mascot, minus various of its limbs, and the two sets of combatants escorted it hilariously back in procession to the shop from which it had been looted.

In London when anything or anyone is a frequent topic of conversation in the clubs, it, he, or she may be said

than those suggested in the case of England. The question of the feasibility, acceptability and extent of "payment in kind" in lieu of cash should also be within the purview of the commission's investigations and recommendations.

**Recommend Representation**  
Mr. Kahn wrote he believed the United States should be officially represented on the Reparations Commission.

"Our Government," he added, "should also take official part in the work of other commissions of a similar character, destined to settle controversial questions and aid the recuperation of Europe."

He declared that "it has now become fairly incumbent upon the United States to indicate precisely and officially, what are the terms, conditions and limitations under which America would be prepared to take part in an organized and permanently established international effort, to aid the maintenance of peace and promote understanding, fair dealing and good will among the nations."

**Riddance of Hate Is Among  
McCormick's Plans for Europe**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Possibility of "gravest events before the end of the winter" in continental Europe unless the allied governments "act with an economic wisdom, prudence and foresight hitherto foreign to their policy," is seen by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, who has just returned from a trip through Europe. He indicated that his survey of the European situation has convinced him that the nations of Europe must solve their own problems.

"If the governments," he said, "cannot agree upon a sound and reliable program for the definite and final settlement of the total sum of reparations which Germany shall pay and can pay, if they cannot agree among themselves and with bankers and investors upon a plan which will stabilize German currency we may expect the franc and the lira to start down the declivity of the total sum of the mark, the crown and the ruble."

Three general propositions which Mr. McCormick believes ought to be included in a new reparations settlement were outlined as: "Priority of payments for the reconstruction of the ruins of northern France."

Extension of a moratorium to Germany for several years, conditional upon an adequately secured bankers loan to stabilize the mark, to balance the current German budget, and to contribute to French reconstruction this year.

"The prompt withdrawal of the barbarous or semi-barbarous Muhammadan troops from the Rhine and the progressive withdrawal of other troops as the terms of the moratorium and reparations agreement are fulfilled by Germany."

"More important to the rehabilitation of Europe than any conference, than any agreement between statesmen and financiers can be," he added, "is the exorcism of the spirit of hate which animates governments and peoples. Unless the peoples are moved by a Christian will to peace and by Christian comity there can be no real peace in Europe."

The pigeons in St. Paul's Churchyard are busy becoming as famous and are already quite as numerous as those in the Piazza San Marco at Venice. At all hours of the day they are to be found in hundreds on the steps of the cathedral waiting for kind friends to bring them food. They will fly on to your hand or settle on your shoulder in the most confiding manner.

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der, and when they are walking about in the roadway they take considerably less notice of the passing omnibuses than the average pedestrian. Indeed, how they manage to sidestep from under the very wheels of the vehicles is quite a mystery, yet they do it all day long without so much as the flutter of a wing feather. The other day, however, even the pigeons must have felt a little bewildered for the whole of the great dome of the cathedral seemed to be covered with a chattering, fluttering mass of starlings. Where they came from no one knows and where they were going to no one knows either. But there they were, each whistling a tuneless song which blended into a confused twittering easily discernible above the noise of the traffic.

How a Lord Chancellor of England found the money for his wedding was told by the Earl of Birkenhead at a dinner of the Authors' Club here recently. Earl Birkenhead's family name is Smith, a British clan at least as old and as distinguished as that of any Vere-de-Vere or Howard. It was 24 years ago, and F. E. Smith, as he then was, had carried off none of the legal prizes he subsequently won. He was given a chance to write two books, however, and he confessed with a blush that he finished them both in the same month. One of them was on law, and the other on Newfoundland, and he received £60 apiece.

Though the sum in these days, "I said simply, 'seems small,' it assisted my wife and myself to decide exactly when we should be married." Happy the Lord Birkenhead of today, to be able to tell the story, but happier the F. E. Smith of 24 years ago to have been able to earn those glorious pounds!

The new European office of the Monitor is going to be a great success. For one thing, it is in a new, whole building of our very own; for another, there is the harmony and dignity of this old house in the Adelphi which has been renovated in the most perfect taste by the committee which so kindly undertook to get our home ready for us; last but not least, there is the view from our windows. Down the river, across the bankment Gardens with the unusual memorial commemorating the services of the Camel Corps in the late war. Beyond the Gardens, seen between and over some fine elm trees, lie the Thames with its barges, its lighters, its fussy little tug-boats, and, above all its haze, To the hard-earned Londoner and indeed to many others there is nothing more wonderful than the Thames at flood tide toward sunset of a winter's afternoon with the sun blazing a trail of gold across silvery waters as they slide underneath the dark bridges.

## JAPANESE LABOR FIGURES GIVEN

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 5.—Employment exchanges were first put into operation in Japan in July, 1921, to give effect to the draft convention on unemployment, adopted by the first International Labor Conference at the League of Nations (Washington, 1919). On Aug. 20, 1922, the total number of such exchanges was 102, and for the year ending June 30, 1922, the results obtained were as follows:

Notifications of vacancies.....392,544.  
Applications from workers.....147,972.  
Vacancies filled.....147,956.  
The largest number both of vacancies notified and of applications was in the mining and industrial group, viz.: 138,000 and 113,000, respectively. Alike in respect of the number of notifications, the number of applications, and the number of vacancies filled, mining and industry came first, and were followed in order by commerce, "miscellaneous," and domestic service.

## DATE NOT SET FOR MEXICAN PAYMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the International committee of bankers on the Mexican debt, announces that the call for deposit of bonds in connection with the debt settlement will not be announced within the next few days as has been reported.

Mr. Lamont, while making it clear that plans looking to the call for deposits are making good progress, said nothing has been finally determined and any statement to the effect that definite action would be taken in the near future is "entirely premature."

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## IRISH PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN IN NORTH

In South, However, Acts of  
Violence Continue, and Appeals  
Made for Protection

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 26.—The news received from Ireland presents a patchwork of light and shade. Speaking in Belfast, Sir James Craig said Ulster was able to look forward to the opening year with "hope and confidence." This view is confirmed by an official announcement made simultaneously by the Ulster Administration that there is no longer any necessity to continue the organization of military advisor to the Northern Government, and that "General Solly has accordingly relinquished office."

The news from South Ireland is less cheerful, though the strong action taken by the Free State Government to restore order has not been without results. Block houses are now under construction at intervals along the principal railways from Ulster to Cork and from Dublin to Galway, to be held by small bodies of Free State troops to prevent train wrecking.

**Strick Orders Issued**  
Orders have been issued to these troops to shoot at sight any unauthorized persons found upon the lines. Railway breakdown corps, with armored trains, also have been organized under military discipline for patrol purposes and to effect repairs. Each man here is in uniform and is furnished with a rifle to deal with snipers.

Isolated acts of violence continue to be reported and many pathetic letters appear in the press here from Protestants, especially in west Ireland, for whom efficient protection against raiders has not yet been afforded. In one of these communications, published on Saturday, for example, a Unionist writes: "I have been raided 117 times and am unable to hold out much longer. I have no coal, no turf, and no saw even to cut with."

**Position on Border**  
While this applies to some of the outlying country districts, however, conditions in Dublin and other larger centers of population have become, to a great extent, normal and business goes on briskly. The position on the border was described by Capt. Herbert Dixon in an address given to the Women's Union Association at Pottinger last Wednesday.

Mr. Dixon's view is that a deadlock must arise between the southern and northern representatives on any delimitation commission that could be appointed, since no Ulsterman could agree to Free State demands for surrender of any portion of Northern Ireland, and the destinies of whole families and districts could not be left in the hands of any British empire. On the other hand, much could be done by agreement between the people of the North and of the South—an agreement which would not tend toward war, but toward peace and mutual understanding. He was satisfied, he added, that there was "a will toward peace throughout the whole of Ireland," which the people of Ulster would do all in their power to aid, provided their own rights and privileges were recognized and accepted. This spirit is to be found in the South, as well as in the North, and it is a saving feature of the situation.

## AFRICAN LABOR PARTY ADVISED TO DELETE SOCIALIST CLAUSE

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Colonel Creswell, the leader of the Labor Party made the following remarks in connection with his proposal that the Labor Party should drop the socialist objective clause in the constitution of the party. "The old formula is liable to vary widely in differing interpretations. Speaking for myself, I interpret the word 'socialism' as a continuing process. Any change in the laws under which production takes place, which makes that production contribute less to the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many, and makes it contribute more to the general social welfare, is pro tanto a measure of Socialism."

"But I know there are others, including many who are in agreement with the practical measures in this direction which we today advocate, who interpret the formula as meaning that we will be forced to nationalize everything down to a man's toothbrush and that we are out to abolish

all private property. Seeing that our principal indictment of the present economic system is its practical denial to the multitude of people of their rightful property in the wealth produced by their efforts, this may be an absurd error, but it is an error that is widespread.

"Many of the older members of the party who have worked for years to build up the party are attached to the old formula, but there is, I think, a large measure of agreement among those that a formula is, after all, only a formula; that, as a political party, it is the practical measures advocated and the push and spirit behind the advocacy of these measures that count, and that mere attachment to a form of words, if made the condition of co-operation by others who attach a different meaning thereto, may well impede rather than hasten the progress towards the realization of their ideals. Anyhow, there is not much disposition of any side to get into a heated discussion about the meaning of words, but rather a strong feeling that the very urgent need of the time is to arrest the present tendency towards government by mere money power."

## RACIAL HOSTILITY IN INDIA DECLINES

Statement Made by Lord Reading  
at Banquet of European  
Association

By Special Cable  
CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—On Sunday night the European Association, which was holding its annual meeting, in pursuance of its new policy, held a dinner, which it is hoped to make a yearly function, when the viceroy, Lord Reading, was present, also Lord Lytton and Sir Harcourt Butler.

Lord Reading declared that racial hostility was not so acute as during the first years of his viceroyalty. Referring to the Indianization of the services, he declared emphatically there was truth in the impression that the Government was opposed to recruiting in England. He stated that the expressed objects of the European Association were not such as Indians could object to. He alluded to the formation of standing committees in the Legislature at Delhi in order to keep the departments in closer touch with the legislatures, as a hopeful experiment.

At the annual meeting, the president reviewing the history of the past year, alluded to the activities of the association in protecting the up-country members from unjust assessment in connection with the police expenditure in consequence of the extremist disorders. The president also referred to the activities of the association in endeavoring to secure reduction of passages and to the action taken in regard to the racial distinction amendments to the criminal procedure code, where remarkable unanimity was secured with the Indian representatives on the government commission, though no actual agreement was reached. One important point, that regarding the procedure in summons cases will be fought in the Assembly. Mr. Carr, the president, was emphatic that the policy of the association of non-obstruction but of progressive co-operation with the Indians was quite wise. "The old order, he said, has passed; we are living under conditions which embrace self-government." He pleaded for a greater interest on the part of Europeans in the activities of the association. In the countryside of India it was difficult to organize a representative council, but criticism might fairly be passed that the composition was too overwhelmingly dominated by representatives by branches from all parts of India.

Replying to charges of past inactivity of the association, a great change has been manifest under the new president and the general secretary, but with the policy of the acceptance of reforms, and the abandonment of the former militant pose, the opportunity of showing activity for the preservation of the former privileged position of the European, such as characterized the activities of the association 40 years ago, at the time of the passage of the Albert bill was no longer available.

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## AMERICAN-MADE MACHINERY GAINS WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

United States Manufacturers Experience \$3,000,000,000  
Increase in Foreign Sales in 10 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—American manufacturers have sold to the outside world more than \$4,000,000,000 worth of machinery in the last decade against \$1,000,000,000 in the 10 years immediately preceding, and \$350,000,000 in the 10 years ending with 1901, and the machinery is now going in increasing quantities to every country and colony in the world, says today's Trade Record of the National City Bank. It continues:

The list of articles forming this group of "machinery" includes locomotives, automobiles, electrical machinery, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, cash registers, adding and calculating machines, metal working machinery, mining machinery, textile machinery and printing presses, and the thousand and one evidences of American genius which have made our machinery the admiration of the mechanical and industrial world in every part of the globe, and brought into the United States more than \$5,000,000,000 from every part of the world in the last quarter of a century in payment for this class of output of our shops and factories.

They represent the highest type of mechanical genius in the United States, which Nation leads the world in this particular; and their value both for practical service and as an evidence of high grade workmanship in American factories is recognized in every part of the world.

Evidence of the wide popularity of

this product of the American factory is illustrated in the fact that the locomotives exported from the United States in even the lean trade year of 1921 went to 35 different countries of the world and in the year 1920 to 45 countries; cash registers, a very recent factor in the exports of machinery, went in 1921 to 60 countries and colonies representing every grand division of the globe while adding machines, a still more recent factor in the export line, went to approximately 50 countries in the same year.

Elevators and elevator machinery long popular in the United States, but more recently a requirement of the everyday life in other parts of the globe, went to 23 countries in 1921; gasoline engines, another comparatively recent type of machinery, to 7 countries; traction engines, a still newer factor in the daily life of the world, to more than 50 countries; laundry machinery to a score of countries and colonies; metal working machinery, of which the high value came to be especially recognized during the war, went to approximately 40 countries; oil well machinery, in which the United States quite naturally excels, to 30 countries; air compressing machinery to a score of countries; cream separators to over 30; sewing machines and typewriters to more than 50 countries; while agricultural machinery, long a standby the world around, went literally to every part of the globe as did also the more recent requirement for transportation purposes, the passenger and now the commercial automobile which last year invaded more than 70 countries and colonies.

## ITALY NEED NOT FEAR VATICAN, SAYS POPE

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 26.—The Pope outlined the program of his pontificate in his first encyclical letter issued on Saturday. The Pontiff, after expressing his regret that Italy had not yet entered into relations with the Vatican, followed his predecessor's example in protesting against the Vatican's position in the Italian state, which the Pope believes is not sufficiently independent. The Pope hopes that a solution of the Roman question will shortly be found, affirming that "Italy has nothing to fear from the Vatican."

The Pope's protest does not meet with the criticism of the Italian press as formerly, and coming after Signor Mussolini's declarations of Italian policy toward the Vatican, the Vatican considers as an invitation to discuss the Roman question with a view of its rapid solution.

**ENGLISH GIRLS WIN CONTEST**  
PARIS, Dec. 2.—Three English girls won the recent annual typewriting competition of France. The first prize went to Miss Woodward, who proved to be the speediest competitor. Monsieur Gavrin won the French national speed contest with 10,000 strokes in 20 minutes. Mademoiselle Piau, secretary to Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Bureau, was second.

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## JANUARY CONFERENCE MAY BE CALLED OFF

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 26.—The Tribune published on Sunday a semi-official statement to the effect that it is believed that the Allies are each presenting their own project for the solution of the reparations, and that it is impossible to reach an agreement between the Allies on the main lines at the January conference.

It is therefore believed in Rome of official quarters that the Paris Conference will be postponed until an agreement is reached.

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## PUBLIC DEMANDS FULL INFORMATION ON COAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

adds that "it may be that nationalization is the only cure for the troubles of the coal industry, and if the present commission so reports, I should certainly be inclined to a favorable consideration of its recommendations."

### License Plan Proposed

Because of the controversial character of the subject and the extraordinary frankness of many of the statements received, the names of the persons quoted are omitted. Among the most definite proposals are those of the president of a great eastern college, who offers the following plan:

It would seem to me that regulation might take the form of licenses to operators. The basis for the granting of a license should be, first, a guarantee of quantity output (this would eliminate the small mines); secondly, there should be established a standard cost of mining (this would eliminate the high cost mines); in the third place, an operator, to obtain a license, must guarantee a certain number of days of work to miners.

To operate this form of regulation would require two sets of boards. One board would be regional. Its personnel could be made up of one operator selected by the operators of the region, one miner selected by the miners of the region, and one man informed concerning the mining industry but not engaged in it. This board would have charge of granting the licenses.

Another board, with headquarters at Washington, should be established, made up of three representatives of operators elected by the operators, three representatives of miners elected by the miners, and three men representing the public, appointed by the President. This board should be one that would listen to appeals from the decisions of the regional boards. In addition, this board should determine the quantity basis for the granting of licenses and the standard cost of mining. The sliding scale would be necessary in order to lower the peak of production and enable the operators to guarantee a definite number of days of work to the miners.

### Would Use Harvester Method

Of much significance also is the recommendation of a manufacturer who is the author of one of the most important demonstrations of joint management that have yet been made. He proposes an adaptation to the mining industry of the International Harvester Company's plan of government. He would allow the men to determine the question of unionization with entire freedom. He would have a joint council in each company, a national tripartite body of arbitration, and a Government fact-finding commission.

A discriminating observer in a suburb of Detroit which is filled with Ford Motor Company men—all "consumers" who are "growing over the unaccountable difference between coal f. o. b. and coal l. t. b. (in the bin)"—reports that there is little sentiment among these men for Government control, of which they are suspicious, and that the other hand, "the men believe that about one-fourth of the miners ought to go back to the farm to relieve the excess labor problem in coal fields and the rest be put to steady work and allowed to unionize for the sake of stabilizing prices and reducing competition between organized and unorganized fields."

An unusually well-equipped economist in a mid-western university advises provision for arbitration as a permanent institution in the industry, and adds: "At the present time the mine workers are on record as opposing arbitration. This means, as I see it, that they are afraid of outside arbitrators at the time of a crisis, but I feel convinced that if the menace of unorganized fields were removed and a definite and conscious policy to institute continuous arbitration machinery were set up, the attitude of the officials of the union would be modified on this point."

He brings forward also a technical fact that will doubtless be carefully considered by the commission, namely, that a great manufacturing concern has found it possible to "store at one time from one-fourth to one-third of their annual consumption." This suggests to him the development of a sales policy under some form of national control which would promote stability in the industry.

A sociologist who during the war directed a Government research organization, deplors the lack of a disposition on the part of Government officials, without reference to any particular administration, to promote and utilize thorough-going research; the lack of continuous, persistent expression of public opinion on great industrial problems; and the disposition of the part of representatives of special interests at Washington to favor regulation of every industry except their own.

## WOMEN SHARING RESEARCH WORK

Many Delegates and Speakers on Convention Program

Striking evidence of the participation of American women in research work is afforded by the number of times their names appear on the programs of the seventy-sixth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and associated societies, and the large numbers that are registering as delegates, representatives or visitors.

None among them is better known among associates than Miss Annie J. Cannon of Harvard College Observatory, the best known woman astronomer in the United States and probably in the world. Miss Cannon makes regular observations of the stars, has discovered over 80, and has contributed much to the literature of astronomy.

Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock is another eminent in her profession who will attend the sessions. Natural history artist and wood engraver, she is about to retire as professor of natural study at Cornell University. She has written several popular books on nature study and is editor of the Nature Study Review. A dinner in

## NOTABLE SCHOLARS DIRECT CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

and a general secretary, respectively Dr. Burton E. Livingston and Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal. Professor McMurrich, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a distinguished biologist of Toronto. He is

partly in teaching at the University of Minnesota. From 1899 to 1905 he was connected with the New York Botanical Garden, assuming his present position with the Carnegie Institution in 1905. He is the author of a large number of botanical works and especially of studies of the plant life of the American deserts, a subject on which he is a leading authority. He has been general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1920.

Samuel Cate Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914, is chairman of the local committee for the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as such has carried the heavy responsibility of supervising the innumerable necessary preparations for holding the big convention and taking care of the thousands of delegates.

Professor Prescott was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894, and has been associated with the Institute ever since, being promoted through the various academic grades until he attained a full professorship in 1914. For many years he was also instructor in bacteriology at Simmons College. During the war he was a major in the sanitary corps of the army, and then for a time was chief of the division of dehydrated food of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. In 1919 he was chosen president of the Society of American Bacteriologists. He is the author of many papers on bacteriology and industrial biology.

The other members of the local committee are: Frederick L. Allen, secretary to corporation, Harvard; Prof. G. C. Anthony,

the second Canadian ever to have been selected for the presidency of the association. He was educated at Upper Canada College in that city, where he is now a professor. He was granted the degree of doctor of philosophy by Johns Hopkins University in 1885, taught successively at Haverford College, Clark University, the University of Cincinnati, and the University of Michigan, returning to his alma mater in 1907, where he is not only professor of biology but chairman of the board of graduate studies. He is a member of the biological board of Canada and of many learned societies.

Last year the American Association for the Advancement of Science met at Toronto, and it was decided to choose a Canadian for president during the current year. Professor McMurrich's endorsement, both as a teacher and investigator in the biological sciences led to his election.

Dr. Moore, head of the mathematics department of the University of Chicago, is the retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Moore was president of the Association in 1921, and according to custom has held throughout 1922 the title of retiring president. He graduated from Yale in 1883, took his Ph.D. degree there in 1885, studied in Europe for a year, taught at Yale for two years and at Northwestern University for three years, and in 1892 went to the University of Chicago as professor of mathematics. He is a contributor

to mathematical periodicals in Europe and America, a member of many learned societies, and since 1915 has been associate editor of the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Permanent Secretary Dr. Burton Edward Livingston has been permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1920. As such it is his duty to keep the permanent records of the association and to assist in the arrangements made by local committees for the annual meetings, giving each local committee the benefit of the experience of its predecessors.

Dr. Livingston is a distinguished plant physiologist. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1898, he won his advanced degree of Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1902. He taught for a while at Chicago, later became a soil expert in the United States Bureau of Soils, for a time did botanical research for the Carnegie Institution, and in 1909 was called to Johns Hopkins University as professor of plant physiology. He still holds this position, and now is also the director of the laboratory at Johns Hopkins for investigations in this subject. He is the author of many scientific works and the inventor of several devices for measuring evaporation, controlling the soil moisture in potted plants, and measuring the water-supplying power of soils. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Research Council.

Officers Are Distinguished Men

Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal, general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has for 17 years headed the department of botanical research of the Carnegie Institution, his work being carried on at the Desert Laboratory at Tucson, Ariz. He was graduated from DePaul University in 1890, and spent the next few years partly in graduate study at Purdue and in Germany, partly in research work for the Department of Agriculture in the southwest and



Photograph by Moffett, Chicago  
Dr. Burton E. Livingston

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Officers Are Distinguished Men

Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal, general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has for 17 years headed the department of botanical research of the Carnegie Institution, his work being carried on at the Desert Laboratory at Tucson, Ariz. He was graduated from DePaul University in 1890, and spent the next few years partly in graduate study at Purdue and in Germany, partly in research work for the Department of Agriculture in the southwest and

partly in teaching at the University of Minnesota. From 1899 to 1905 he was connected with the New York Botanical Garden, assuming his present position with the Carnegie Institution in 1905. He is the author of a large number of botanical works and especially of studies of the plant life of the American deserts, a subject on which he is a leading authority. He has been general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1920.

Samuel Cate Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914, is chairman of the local committee for the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and as such has carried the heavy responsibility of supervising the innumerable necessary preparations for holding the big convention and taking care of the thousands of delegates.

Professor Prescott was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894, and has been associated with the Institute ever since, being promoted through the various academic grades until he attained a full professorship in 1914. For many years he was also instructor in bacteriology at Simmons College. During the war he was a major in the sanitary corps of the army, and then for a time was chief of the division of dehydrated food of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington. In 1919 he was chosen president of the Society of American Bacteriologists. He is the author of many papers on bacteriology and industrial biology.

The other members of the local committee are: Frederick L. Allen, secretary to corporation, Harvard; Prof. G. C. Anthony,

the second Canadian ever to have been selected for the presidency of the association. He was educated at Upper Canada College in that city, where he is now a professor. He was granted the degree of doctor of philosophy by Johns Hopkins University in 1885, taught successively at Haverford College, Clark University, the University of Cincinnati, and the University of Michigan, returning to his alma mater in 1907, where he is not only professor of biology but chairman of the board of graduate studies. He is a member of the biological board of Canada and of many learned societies.

Last year the American Association for the Advancement of Science met at Toronto, and it was decided to choose a Canadian for president during the current year. Professor McMurrich's endorsement, both as a teacher and investigator in the biological sciences led to his election.

Dr. Moore, head of the mathematics department of the University of Chicago, is the retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Moore was president of the Association in 1921, and according to custom has held throughout 1922 the title of retiring president. He graduated from Yale in 1883, took his Ph.D. degree there in 1885, studied in Europe for a year, taught at Yale for two years and at Northwestern University for three years, and in 1892 went to the University of Chicago as professor of mathematics. He is a contributor

## NATURAL SCIENCE LEADERS CONVENE IN ANNUAL SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

completely revolutionize modern civilization, Dr. Norris declared. The disintegration of an ounce of an ordinary element, he said, would provide power sufficient to send a battleship round the world.

The second symposium will take place on Thursday afternoon on photosynthesis, will also be of great public interest, for it concerns the possibility of making, by artificial means, sugar, starch, glucose, and cellulose materials, which natural scientists are firmly convinced in the not far distant future will supply mankind not only with much of its food but with its clothes.

"So rapid are the changes that modern science brings," said Dr. Norris, "and so quickly does the engineer nowadays put into practical effect the theories of the chemist, that it is certain civilization in the next decade will see amazing changes. When the forces this convention is studying are brought under control there is no telling what will happen in the progress of civilization."

The executive committee of the association met this morning at the Hotel Somerset. The council of the association held a business meeting at 3 p. m. at Technology, made up of the officers of the association, the vice-presidents and secretaries of the various sections and a large number of other members, one or two from each of 40 or 50 affiliated societies, and eight elected members of the association.

The Entomological Society of America met at 1:30 for its first session. The American Mathematical Society had a council meeting at 4 p. m. at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. The members enjoyed an informal tea from 4 to 6 at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street. This evening the various secretaries of the association will dine together.

Official Opening Tonight  
The official opening of the convention will take place tonight at Walker Memorial Building with addresses of welcome by several, including A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University. It is expected that James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, will extend the hospitalities of the two cities.

The meeting of the association, held by invitation of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the fourth occasion on which the natural scientists have gathered in Boston for their annual deliberations. The last meeting was in 1909, when David Starr Jordan was the acting president of the association. The association also celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in Boston in 1897, came for its twenty-ninth annual meeting in 1880, and made its first visit in 1849.

Just what the significance of the meeting is well set forth in the call issued by the permanent secretary of the association, Burton E. Livingston. The secretary points out to all, in urging them to attend, that their presence should be dictated by duty and pleasure.

"All who come to the meeting," he says, "will further the advance of real learning no less by what they will bring to the fellows and the public than by what they will themselves receive. The annual meeting of the American Association furnishes one of the best means by which scientific and educational workers may bring their ideas and their philosophy before the public. To present the message of science to society as a whole, it is essential that workers in all fields of science should understand one another as thoroughly as possible, and these meetings furnish the best means for bringing about an increasing solidarity throughout the whole group."

Over 3000 to Attend  
Expectations, borne out by the early registration, are that more than 3000 men and women eminent in a variety

of scientific work will head the call before the convention closes on Saturday. They will bring and contribute to the general fund ideas and information on physics and chemistry, on mathematics and astronomy, on geology and geography, and on zoology, botany, anthropology, agriculture, forestry, education, social, historical and philosophical sciences.

To the end that the messages brought in these many spheres of thought and influence may be given full voice, Boston University, Simmons College, Wellesley College, Boston College and Tufts College are co-operating with the two official hosts. Activity, however, centers in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the headquarters at the Pratt Building, whose lecture rooms are ready for the meetings. Tomorrow, Thursday and Friday are expected to be the most active days, with 20 or more meetings on special subjects in session at one time.

Four general sessions, open to the public, are to be held. They will come this evening, tomorrow and Thursday evenings and Friday afternoon. Tonight, besides the official welcoming and opening of the convention, at which Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich of the University of Toronto, president of the association, will preside, there will be an address by Dr. E. H. Moore, mathematician of the University of Chicago, retiring president of the association. His subject will be "What Is a Number System?"

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On Friday afternoon the first annual William Thompson Sedgwick Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Prof. Edmund B. Wilson, biologist of Columbia University. This meeting will be held at 4:30 p. m. in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, Boston.

Other public meetings also will be held. Calvin W. Rice, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will speak on "Engineering Developments in South America." His talk will be illustrated with colored lantern views and motion pictures of the recent Brazilian Centennial Exposition, to which Mr. Rice went as the delegate of the engineering societies of the United States and Canada.

Motion pictures, open to the public, on Wednesday and Thursday evening will be exhibited at the Institute by the Society for Visual Education. There will be an exhibition of new apparatus for scientific research and new scientific products on the fourth floor of Building No. 10 of the Institute. While many of the specialized meetings held under the auspices of member and associated societies of the association will be highly technical, some will deal with subjects of first importance to the public and of wide interest. Typical of these subjects of more general interest will be addresses on economic reaction from the war; the National Park policy; forestry of the world; conservation of American economic independence; human knowledge; conservation of the qualities of the rural population; and problems of investigation in education.

The associated societies will make their headquarters at various hotels in Boston; and it is expected that the lobbies will be forums for the discussion of subjects not particularly intelligible to the average layman, such as the social nature in the form of tea and receptions for members of the association and for the members of the associated societies.

## CONVENTION PROGRAM TO GIVE PERIODS TO NOTABLE SYMPOSIUMS

(Continued from Page 1)

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Helpful Exchange of Views  
There has been no previous convention of the association which has had so large a place in its program for symposiums upon various vital problems. Through these symposiums it is planned to bring together the representatives of various sciences for an interchange of views upon common problems. This, it is believed, will make it possible to place the knowledge of every scientist at the disposal of every other scientist and avoid unnecessary duplication in work and bring to pass something of an agreement upon matters of common investigation.

Photo-synthesis concerns the plants to combine carbon dioxide with water to form various carbohydrates, such as sugars, starches and cellulose. Such carbohydrates are at the basis of both our supply of fuel and food—in the latter case through the decomposition of this vegetable through long periods of time.

Viewpoints Co-ordinated  
The scientific field has approached the problem of discovering the secret of this process and its possible control from two different points of view. On the one hand the chemist has looked at it as a matter of various chemical reactions which he has worked out in his laboratory. The biologist, on the other hand, has taken serious objection to such an approach, believing that such an attempt would be a vital process and could, therefore, be studied—not from the point of view of reactions but from that of structural analysis.

On Thursday afternoon there is a general symposium on the subject of photo-synthesis at which time the first steps toward the co-operative approach to this problem will be made. Such an attempt will, likewise, be made at the symposium on the progress of chemistry. The results of greater co-ordination between natural scientists working on similar problems in different fields cannot be overestimated. The present convention is the first time so extensive an effort along this line has been made.

Dr. Edward E. Slosson of Washington, D. C., and editor of "Science Service," explained to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor the practical significance of this program. "Take the field of photo-synthesis," said Dr. Slosson, "which is the field of most vital concern for the average man since it considers the problems of fuel and food." He continued:

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## CROATS DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF SERBIA

Anxiety Felt in Belgrade Over Attitude of Italy's New Premier—Natives Think Turks Will Fall Again

BELGRADE, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Internal political events in Yugoslavia are developing in the direction indicated in earlier correspondence. The movement which was manifesting itself in public opinion and political circles, especially after the Congress of the intellectuals and politicians at Zagreb and Sarajevo, to smooth away the disagreements between the Serbs and Croats, is assuming larger proportions and showing positive results.

The Croatian opposition, or the so-called "Croatian Block" which, as a sign of protest, would not participate hitherto in the Parliament, has realized that such a negative policy leads to nothing and that, on the contrary, it does great harm to the internal and external position of the country. For this reason the Croatian opposition intends to give up its policy of abstention which it has hitherto maintained with this aim it sent several delegates to Belgrade a few days ago, to get into touch with political circles here.

Now the announcement comes from Zagreb that the Croatian Block has held a plenary sitting at which the reports of the delegates were heard, and that most probably in a few days time the leader of the block, the hitherto implacable Stjepan Radich will come here for official negotiations concerning the entrance of the block into Parliament.

**Old Parties Split**  
The present Government is continually in a crisis owing to fermentation and splitting up within the old parties, but still manages to maintain itself by artificial means. The probable coming of the Croatian opposition into Parliament will strengthen the opposition of the politicians here against the Government, and the Government will presumably be obliged to fall, in order to give place to another with a task of holding new general elections, thus clearing and strengthening the situation within the country.

It certainly has been hastened by the cloudy external situation, particularly by the coming into power of the Italian Fascist, and the dictatorship of Mussolini, whose further work is being followed here with great interest but

also with distrust. It is true that in his speech in Parliament, Mussolini had conciliatory words for Yugoslavia, emphasizing his wish to respect the treaties made with her; but, on the other hand, the secretary of his party, Bianchi, speaks differently. He speaks of "unliberated Dalmatia" and attacks former Italian ministries for their "renunciation of Italian rights in favor of Yugoslavia. It is more difficult for the leader Mussolini to speak openly in Parliament than for the secretary in interviews.

Therefore public opinion here awaits with lively interest the meeting of the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs with Mussolini at the Eastern Conference at Lausanne. The same lively interest is shown toward the Eastern crisis.

**Turks Cannot Stay in Europe**  
Setting aside the possible complication which may ensue because of the Turkish return to Europe, it is considered here that their stay in Europe cannot be of long duration. Turkey with her peculiar characteristics could not adapt herself to European life, and could therefore not maintain herself in Europe; she has been gradually sinking in the course of centuries and losing province after province. Her few spurts from time to time in a direction opposite to her general trend were transitory and did not therefore represent any progress; the spurts only meant a greater fall afterwards.

At the Paris Congress the Great Powers received her as an equal and guaranteed her integrity; but at the Berlin Congress she turned once more to her old ways and lost much of what she had before the Paris Congress. The young Turkish revolution in 1908 only represents one more of these transitory forward leaps. The European powers competed for friendship and prestige with the new people, but immediately afterward, Turkey was deprived of another large province, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in 1912 she was driven to the very suburbs of Constantinople, and after the great war there remained only a shadow of her state. As time proceeded, the falls were ever accelerated; and so much the more this last effort of Turkey will be short-lived.

## "Pallaphotophone" New Radio Device

Tiny Mirror, Smaller Than Pin Head, Helps Record Voices

Vibrations of a tiny mirror, smaller even than the head of a pin, utilized as the transformer for a new voice-recording apparatus, made it possible for radio users all over the United States to hear, simultaneously, Christmas greetings from Vice-President Coolidge and John W. Weeks and Edwin Denby, Secretaries of War and the Navy, respectively.

Ten days or so ago the "pallaphotophone," devised by the General Electric Company, was set up in a Washington Hotel. The officials spoke into a small recording horn. Their voices caused a small diaphragm, to which was attached the mirror, to vibrate. The flickering of the mirror reflected a beam of light upon a moving photographic film. The voices were recorded accurately, with the overtones, delicate shadings of speech and other characteristics which make one voice sound different from another.

In reproducing, the film is passed before a strong ray of light and the zig zag markings on it—the sound waves photographed—create electric waves which pass through an arrangement of vacuum tubes and produce sound waves again which are sent directly into the radio broadcasting apparatus without the use of a microphone or any sort of a pick up device ordinarily used.

This feat of recording the speech of a person in a distant city is believed to have introduced an entirely new element in radio broadcasting—the possibility of making a master record and broadcasting it days or weeks later from any radio station in the country.

## AIR SUPREMACY RACE IN EUROPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The development of the world's air traffic is proceeding apace. So far Europe easily leads the way, with France and Germany almost neck and neck in the race for the premier position, having 12 and 11 routes respectively out of the 30 which Europe has in service. The rest of the world can only master 16 routes all told, out of which the various French possessions and mandated territories account for seven.

As a center from which air routes radiate, Paris easily holds pride of

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**RICH'S**

Proper Footwear  
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—The product of master craftsmen—and worn by the most discriminating people.

**EASTERN STEAMSHIP**  
Eastern Steamship Lines operated in November at a profit of \$176, as compared with a deficit a year ago of \$24,235. After all deductions from income, except taxes, the November deficit was \$20,675, or smaller by \$37,587 than the November 1921 red ink result.

**The Brooke Shop, Inc.**  
announce their removal from 730 15th Street to

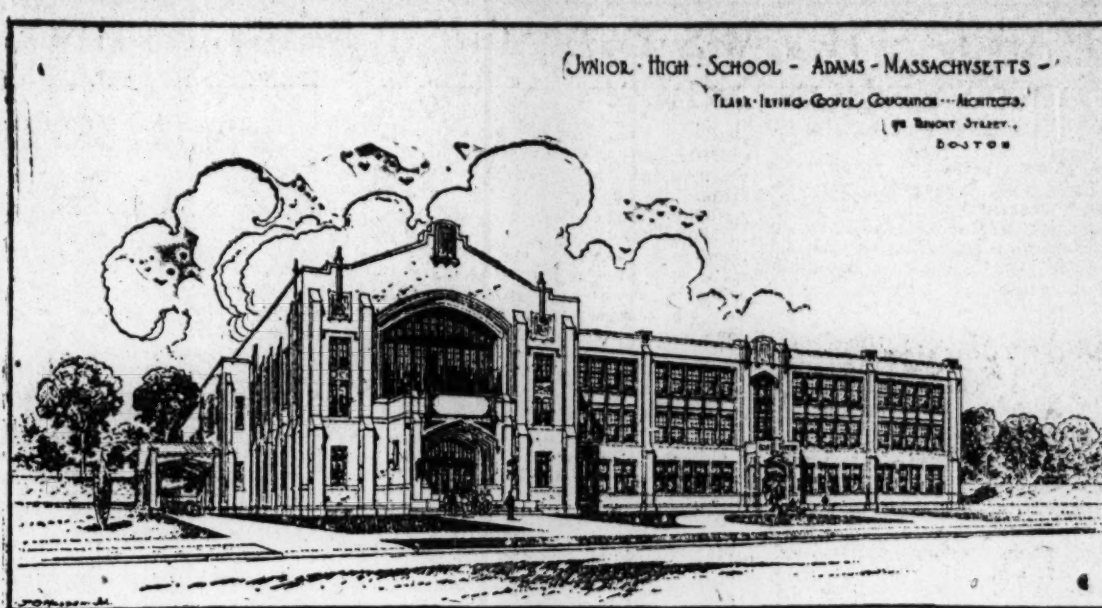
1331 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C. where they carry a full line of Infants' Hand-Made Dresses, Caps, Sarcos, Shoes, etc. and Gifts FOR ALL OCCASIONS. CARDS—Birthdays, Anniversaries, Hospitalities, Wedding, Bon Voyage, Friendship and Cards for hand coloring. Holiday cards and engravings a specialty.

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Junior High School Building at Adams, Mass., Combining School and Community Purposes

## MIDWAYS MARKED FOR ABOLISHMENT

Agricultural Educators in Drive Against County Fair Feature

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 26 (Special)—Driving out the objectionable midway from the country fairs is a movement that is gaining ground among the agricultural educational forces of the country and particularly New York and New England, according to officials of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

There has been a gradual movement of reform in this particular since educators have been assisting the fair managements to provide substantial exhibits and worthy features in agriculture. But in the aftermath of the war a reaction set in which developed into more vicious midways in many a country fair than had been in evidence before the move for decency began.

Notwithstanding these conditions the fair managements have been depending increasingly upon agricultural colleges, county agents and the exhibitors they inspired and helped, to make their fairs educational and attractive to progressive farm people. Conditions unfit for boys and girls who had been encouraged to exhibit have been frequently encountered.

The agricultural college extension services have taken a definite stand for decency. Recently the extension workers and county agricultural agents of New York brought to the attention of the State Fair Commission the imperative need for cleaning up the fair midways. The Massachusetts extension workers have just resolved in their annual conference that they will use their fullest influence to eliminate objectionable features of agricultural fairs. The state leader of junior club agents declared he would not permit boys' and girls' club members to participate in boys' and girls' days or to exhibit at fairs which persisted in violating all standards of public ethics in the character of the midway features permitted. Inasmuch as some of the worst offenders among the fair managements have come to depend greatly upon the exhibits and participation of these young people, it appears altogether probable that this determined stand will gain the desired end.

## LE CREUSOT SAID TO BE SELLING ITS PRAGUE WORKS

LONDON (By Mail)—It is reported from Prague that the French Schneider group (Le Creusot) is selling the whole of its interests in the Usines Skoda. Out of 600,000 shares it held 347,000.

The Usines Skoda are to erect a new electric-mechanic factory near Pilsen, at Doudlevec, where locomotive repairs will be carried out. The works are reported to have large orders in hand from the Allies, which will provide work for the whole winter.

## Spofford Arms

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Dinner 5 to 7:30  
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A most dependable shop for WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL  
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## NEW SCHOOL BUILDING TO AID IN DEVELOPING COMMUNITY LIFE

Fine Junior High Structure in Massachusetts Town Made Possible by Generosity of Citizen

ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 26 (Special)—One of the finest junior high school buildings in the country, according to educators and experts who have inspected the plans, is now in process of construction here and will be ready for occupancy probably not later than the opening of the next school year. The handsome structure is made possible by the generosity of Charles T. Plunkett, chairman of the school committee, who not only gave the site but has agreed to make up the difference in cost of construction between the \$350,000 appropriated by the town and the estimated cost of \$425,000. This will make Mr. Plunkett's gift to the town upward of \$100,000.

Clarence D. Kingsley of the state board of education, in charge of secondary schools, says the structure will be the best junior high school building in the State and probably in the country. The particular features of the building that will distinguish it from other junior high schools is the community feature, combining provisions for a junior high school for 500 pupils and a community auditorium seating 1200, as well as a large gymnasium that will meet community as well as school needs.

The building is three stories in height, all above ground level, and is constructed of tapestry brick with artificial stone trimmings. The north entrance, with porte cochere for automobiles, will lead into stairways down to a large lunch room and locker room and also up to the auditorium and gymnasium. The building is placed so that ample room is left for any future needed addition and for the laying out of tennis courts. The main entrance to the auditorium part of the structure opens into a loggia, from which one ascends to the auditorium or directly to the ground floor and into the lunch room, with which are connected check rooms, a serving room planned for a cafeteria, necessary supply rooms and a laundry.

The auditorium, with retiring rooms and a large stage and anteroom capable of seating 750 people, will occupy the front part of the first floor. Directly back of it will be the gymnasium, divided in the center by a movable curtain, one room to be used by the girls and one by the boys. When thrown together the

combined gymnasium will have the regular sized basketball court, with bleachers of a capacity for about 800. It will be the largest gymnasium in any school building west of the Connecticut River and one of the largest in the State.

The plans of the building were drawn by the Frank Irving Cooper Corporation of Boston and have received the careful oversight of the state Department of Education, many of the suggestions of the state department being incorporated in the plans.

The junior high school is planned to meet the twofold requirements of providing a community auditorium as well as securing for years to come a junior high school building adequate to every need. It is planned to articulate with the present high school building, not duplicating what is provided there, but offering to members of the high school, as well as the junior high, equipment and educational opportunities not now possessed by the town. The auditorium, with its seating capacity of 1200, will provide well-appointed and greatly needed facilities for large gatherings of all kinds of community interests, while the double gymnasium will afford opportunities for giving the students of the junior and senior high schools desired physical training, and will also make possible gymnastic classes for groups of people employed during the day, to give them wholesome recreation during the evening.

The auditorium will provide an ideal playhouse, concert hall or forum center and, according to the present plans, the gymnasium will be used very generally for community activities. The other sections of the building, too, are so designed that they will meet not only school but civic needs.

**BRAZIL TRADE FIGURES.**  
Foreign trade of Brazil for August was valued at 181,725 contos of reis for exports and 149,519 contos for imports. Import figures were higher than in any preceding month of the year, and exports exceeded only in January and April. The current value of one conto of reis is \$123.

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## Fifth Avenue and Broadway Argue New York Sign Ban

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Fifth Avenue Association, which has removed the sky sign, together with illuminated and overhanging advertisements which tend to become unwelcome, has just launched another campaign to extend a still further sign ban. At first, a city ordinance framed by the association drove such signs off Fifth Avenue over the 5 1/2-mile stretch from Washington Square to One Hundred and Tenth Street; next, Madison Avenue, between Thirty-Fourth and Fifty-Seventh streets similarly was cleared of objectionable over-advertising; and now 390 merchants, landlords, and business men on the cross streets in this great section in the center of New York have petitioned the Board of Aldermen that their streets be added to the restricted area.

This is the biggest step of all for the city beautifiers, for if the new petition succeeds, an area almost a mile square, close to Broadway, will be unilluminated at night by gaudy, coal-consuming signs and undisturbed by day by sky signs and overhanging sidewalk defacements. This is, of course, the language of the promoters of the petition. The Broadway Association, whose intransigent thoroughfare has made its name known all over the world, uses different language.

"While we agree," said J. C. R. Foster, general director of the Broadway Association, to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "that the restricted plan is all right for Fifth Avenue, there is a no man's land where their ideas should stop. And because we fear that this boundary has been overstepped by the promoters of the present petition, our association is on record as being opposed to any such move in its present form into what we regard as our territory."

Capt. William J. Pedrick, managing director of the Fifth Avenue Association, scouted any serious opposition to the proposed ordinance. He said: "There is plenty of room in New York for both Fifth Avenue and Broadway;

both are indispensable to the true growth of the city. But the time has really come when the promotion on a high scale of what is now the center of New York depends on just such things as the wiping out of ugly signs. This time our petition does go close to Broadway, I admit, but I think we shall be able to show that merchants in the Broadway orbit still have plenty of leeway. But we are determined to go on with what we believe is a profound move for civic betterment.

Every time we have nibbled off a bit more for a restricted area—and that is the only way we have got it—disgruntled merchants have fought us hard. But they have been the first to come around after the signs were down and express their amazement that they could have stood in the way of such an obvious improvement.

Fifth Avenue is, of course, a national institution. Only the other day, our president, Robert Grier Cooke, was asked to go to Kansas City to tell folks here how to conduct a similar campaign against the exaggerated sign evil that we are clearing out here. It is not merely the absence of signs, of course, that makes Fifth Avenue beautiful. The residential section north of Fifty-Ninth Street is still the most famous in the world because business is absolutely restricted there, and because the height of new buildings is restricted to 75 feet, making the building of apartment houses virtually impossible. Look at Fifth Avenue some day as it straggles north beyond the limit of the restricted district at Ninety-Sixth Street if you want to see the fundamental difference a sane restriction policy makes in a noble and beautiful thoroughfare.

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forming the labor unions must be carried on inside the existing unions. The Workers' Party declares its support of the Red Labor International and adopts as its program for the struggle within the unions the theses of the Red Labor International on the American



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Architecture

## Architecture and Popular Taste

TO LOOK behind the drafting-room partition and catch a glimpse of the designer's point of view in our buildings, may give to the man or woman who is progressive, an inspiration that may lead to better architecture in America.

The greatest help to an artist is a favorable environment; it is like good soil to a growing plant. The finest buildings were created at the time when Greek civilization was at its climax, the best paintings were made during the Italian Renaissance when all the people were alive to fine art, and the construction of the great cathedrals was when they were centers of civic life.

The newspaper, at the present time, is more widely read than any other publication. Heretofore it has not given much attention to the fine art of architecture. During the summer of 1922 a newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, at considerable expense, secured a series of articles from some of the best-known architects in the United States, and from some less widely known who proved to be good thinkers and able writers. Is not writing also a fine art? In the newly formed North Shore Art Association of Gloucester, Mass., a writer was admitted on the same basis as painters in the artist group. Why should not the painter and architect qualify also as writers? It was hoped, at first that the series would include a group of critical articles on different buildings; the sensitiveness of architects, and their dislike to appear as critics of a work of fellow architects was immediately apparent. The only criticisms forthcoming were in the way of bringing out good examples to illustrate certain articles. In a way this kind of criticism has proved very successful. In a newspaper it is difficult to formulate a consecutive series of articles. Opportunity and the news gatherer prevented any natural sequence. The material accumulated from week to week, and inquirers came to ascertain if it could not be reprinted in a more permanent form; this has not been decided upon, but a brief summary of the material appears here.

## Our Readers Want Fine Architecture

The point of view is primarily that all architecture is a fine art, the art of building beautifully. "De gustibus non est disputandum." The taste that this series of articles seeks to develop in America is that considered correct by architects who have studied in America and abroad, with the main idea during their lives to erect buildings that will prove permanently satisfactory and pleasing in this country. In the case of monumental work to last for all time; in the case of business buildings, to last for 20 years; in the case of residences, the life of the owner with the possibility of creating family homesteads.

On the question of style for America, the Georgian renaissance seemed to be most fitted for a general type in the United States, but just as our country is remelting and fusing humanity from all countries, so our architecture takes its rise from many sources. This has resulted in frightful conflict in many of our cities and towns, but they are gradually becoming somewhat more harmonious. A town square with a renaissance town hall, a classic library and a Gothic church can be carried out so as to create a more striking interpretation of character desirable in the different buildings than would be given if all three buildings were of the same style.

There is nothing in this desire to develop architecture as a fine art through the public education to demand good art that is at all out of keeping with good construction or good planning. Construction, as a rule, expresses itself in the best design, and poor construction will prove so offensive as to overpower any feeling of satisfaction that may come from the best thought out motives. The plan is the soul of the design. If the Ecole des Beaux Arts has accomplished nothing else, it has at least taught its students, and all the American architects influenced by them, that if the plan looks like a good composition, the resulting building is likely to be a masterpiece. The combination of an American architect trained in Paris, or in our own American schools, influenced by the Ecole des Beaux Arts, with sufficient practice to understand American needs and tastes, is likely to achieve enduring results. Back of this, however, is needed the educated American public who demand more than a mere building, and who will insist that the architecture of the future must be a fine art.

The problem of the young architect is similar to that of the young doctor or young lawyer. Self advertising would doubtless be his ruin; his work must speak for itself. Good work will bring wide reputation; still he must not underrate his own abilities. A story is told of an engineer who charged \$25,000 for a consultation fee. His employers thought \$5000 was enough, and the matter came to court, where he was asked why he felt called upon to charge so much. "Because I consider myself the best engineer in the country," was the answer. A friend of his expostulated afterward, asking him how he could bring himself to make such an extreme statement. The answer was, "Well, you see I had to because I was under oath."

## Summary of the Series

The articles that have been published in the Monitor since June 5, 1922, every Monday, touch the field of architecture at many points. The novelist, with an architectural training, Mr. William J. Locke, suggests that the name of the architect should be connected with his building in a way similar to a sculptor's, painter's, or musician's. Mr. Walcott has found that the art of architecture helps him in his etching, and his etchings in turn cause renewed attention to architecture.

Architecture exhibits are similar to those of painting or etching. The modern trained architect more than ever before exercises a strong influence on American architecture. Not only the architects but their employers understand something about the principles of architectural composition. Mr. Thomas Hastings, an American architect, has been given a medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and before them gave an address on "Beauty in Architecture," which is reprinted in the United States. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram writes spiritedly on the Architecture of Spain. Spanish architecture through Mexico spread into southern California, and has had a marked influence on American architecture. Church architecture has shown great progress in America where new work shows the "austerity of the New England meetinghouse," as well as brilliant examples of the use of Gothic. The story of the new County Council Hall, London, gives insight into English competitions. Rio de Janeiro is building from English designs for the British building of its exposition, and the influence of Europe, particularly Paris, appears throughout South America. Chicago preserves her antiquities in the form of the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition. Auditoriums are appearing in many of the large cities and maintained by public control. The style of Chicago is appearing in Tokyo. Good and bad taste is discussed in the building of private houses. Architects for their summer amusement make sketches in water color and similar medium; the result is exhibited and examples published in the Monitor.

France and England were enthusiastic over the work of Americans exhibited in Paris, and also in different parts of England. Reviews of other exhibitions call attention to recent progress in architecture.

In bibliography, architecture is full of geographic as well as decorative interest.

This résumé shows the field covered by the Monitor in the series of articles in the six months ending Oct. 16. Since that time there have been discussions of skyscraper dwellings, improvements in London, relations of architect and client, the prairie or Chicago style, also colonial and Georgian. Sham antique is discussed, and recent architecture in Holland is noted. There is also a description of the competition for a Chicago newspaper building with a cut of the winning design that is clearer than that published in the newspaper which awards the prize.

## The Foreign Traveler

Books on architecture are full of material for the foreign traveler. Preparation for a foreign trip means the careful study of the architecture of the countries to be visited. Alongside the guidebooks, Backus or Muirhead, may be found guides to the English cathedrals and the French, architecture of the Renaissance in Italy and in Spain, photographs of Greece, Rome, and the wooden architecture of Switzerland and Norway. After you have studied the books that you have not seen, by means of photographs, sketches, and drawings, you will in the course of travel come upon some familiar building that will seem like meeting an old friend. For a moment it will seem as if you had been in that place before, and then the reason comes to you why you feel so much at home; it is that at your winter fireside you got well acquainted with this building and from

## Music News and Reviews

## Three Bach Numbers on Dr. Stokowski's Program

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The program of the Philadelphia Orchestra was peculiarly and rather clumsily constructed. For the average hearer, there was an overdose of Bach, with three large works in succession, followed by the "Symphonie Espagnole" of Lalo and the latter part of the third act of "Die Walküre"—assuredly a somewhat heterogeneous assortment.

The prelude was the Shepherd's Music from the Christmas Oratorio, which had the beautiful naïveté of a Coventry miracle-play, the shepherds (the oboes represent them) and the angels' voices in the string choir merging in a concord befitting the sublimity of the argument. Then Jacques Thibaud came forward and played the solo violin part for the concerto in G minor. He depended on his notes, but achieved flexibility and freedom nevertheless, developing in the Largo a more robust tone than has been heard from his violin on previous occasions. There can never be question as to the grace and finish and ease of his playing, except that he has a bad habit of raising the elbow of his bow-arm too high. The climax for the Bach numbers came in the C minor passacaglia, in Dr. Stokowski's orchestral version. He adds a tuba to play in octaves with the bass tuba, like an 8-foot pedal organ adding a 16-foot stop on the organ. All instruments, with the basses thundering below and the brasses peeling on high, wrought a climax of immensity toward which the fugue was as a ladder ascending to the final measures. The effect was thrilling, and at last the tympani with reverberant thunders closed with the rest in such an exalted passion as is audible in the supreme moments of the B minor mass.

Thibaud played a second time, using a favorite medium for the revelation of his Whistlerian fastidiousness and debonaire distinction. This was the Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole." Its first movement may sound a little "lean and flashy" after Bach's enormous work, but the andante—with the orchestral tutti finely leading off—has noble music in it, to which

that acquaintance you are now getting your reward. By all means study architecture in preparation for a foreign trip. You will find that the places about which you have studied will be enjoyed by you much more than those with which you have no acquaintance.

Now the question comes up—how will all this reading and study, at home and abroad, affect the future of architecture in America. The answer is, that if Americans know what to ask for they will get it, and trained Americans who have learned, by reading and travel, what is the best, will be better capable of expressing their wishes to the architects who are to carry them out, and to realize the result of study necessary to be given in order to achieve a fine result. What better combination can there be than well-informed clients working with well-trained architects for better architecture in America?

FRANK A. BOURNE.

Thibaud did full and feeling justice, with a rounded fullness of tone.

Before the last work on the program Dr. Stokowski briefly pleaded for the whole tone scale. "I would suggest that you play it over every day," he told his audience, perhaps with a thought of the tongue in the cheek. "Then it will cease to sound exotic. He offered to send those who asked for it a little exposition article on the subject, of his writing."

Wagner had the last inspiring word, with the end of Act III of "Die Walküre." Dr. Stokowski is in his element in such a score, and the orchestra was heard at its very best in the reading.

F. L. W.

## Hungarian Quartet in London Recital

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The concert given at Aeolian Hall on Dec. 1 by the Hungarian Quartet, confirmed the excellent opinion formed on their visit six months ago. Those fine artists, Emeric Waldbauer, Jean de Temesváry, Egon Kornstein and Eugène de Kerpely, by years of work together, have evolved an organization strong in character, complete in understanding, and as ripe in artistry that they take their place among the leading quartets of the world.

Perfect intonation and tone gradation are by now integral in their performance. Thought, intellectuality, grave foresight, controlled energy, tender communing of idea with idea, are the elements which pervade their work and impart its distinctive quality. With such an equipment they are specially fitted to interpret César Franck's monumental quartet in D major—a work of great beauty and length, which weighs extraordinarily heavily upon the players in performance, making the utmost demands upon them. The Hungarians fulfilled expectation, and touched the region of greatness, the close of the first movement and the Larghetto being especially finely rendered.

Zoltan Kodaly's second quartet, Op. 10, given for the first time in England, proved more readily understandable than Bartók's quartet introduced by the Hungarians last May. The three movements are cumulative in interest, with attractive ideas expressed in

genuine chamber music style, yet the total effect is less strong and vital than that of Bartók's work, even though the latter may repel where Kodaly attracts.

A performance of Mozart's quartet in D minor rounded off the program. Fine in gradation, flexibility and delicacy as the reading was, the supreme simplicity of joy which would have made it perfect was lacking. It is difficult not to sophisticate Mozart with modern emotions.

M. M. S.

## Novel Program by Schola Cantorum

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Motets, carols, and part songs, chiefly of Belgium, France, and Russia, constituted the material of the program given by the chorus of the Schola Cantorum, Kurt Schindler, conductor, in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Dec. 20. Original texts were the rule, for linguistic difficulties never daunt the Schola Cantorum men and women, the idea being, apparently, that whatever can be printed can be pronounced. Poems in the Basque and Catalan dialects figured in certain selections. The words in these cases must have been largely gibberish to all persons in the house, singers no less than listeners, except to such as have lived or traveled in the Pyrenees or in the Spanish provinces. Since then the sound of the songs counted for much and the meaning for little, the occasion disclosed an almost orchestral aspect, and the members of the choir had responsibilities not unlike those of instrumentalists. To make interpretation successful, that is to say, the Schola sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses had to give clearer outline to their melodies, greater vigor to their rhythms, and more richness to their harmonies than they would if presenting the sort of choral program that is common at this time of the year; if, in fine, they were singing "The Messiah."

W. P. T.

## Detroit Orpheus Club

DETROIT, Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Detroit Orpheus Club, with Charles Frederic Morse as conductor, opened its twenty-second season on Dec. 12 at Orchestra Hall. Miss Ethyl Hayden, soprano, was the soloist, with Mrs. Burr-Brand, harpist, and Miss Harriet Ingersoll, pianist, as accompanists. The program was well arranged and offered a pleasing variety of compositions—beginning, as has been customary for years, with the old Flemish folk song "A Prayer of Thanksgiving." Each year the club has been more careful in its selection of voices until now there is an even quality that is highly satisfactory. Two or three low basses should be found to give greater sonority to the ensemble, as there is an unusual amount of good tenor material that could well bear a heavier balance.

Mr. Morse is at his best in the handling of compositions that require precision, fine phrasing and enunciation. Evidence of this was heard in the delightful Villanelle (Echo Song) by Orlando di Lasso with a quartet of stage. Another remarkable song was "Spread Your Wings" by César Cui, with soprano solo. This was done a capella and offered a moment of rare charm. Not quite so fortunate was the "Hymn to the Madonna" by Kremser. In this the balance was not maintained and the soprano voice



Miss Edna Best as Peter Pan

Popular English Actress Who Appears for First Time as the Hero in This Year's London Revival of Barrie's Children's Play

Wide World Photograph

## Philadelphia Art Alliance Show

Philadelphia, Dec. 21

Special Correspondence

ONE is often prone to forget, through the roseate illusion of some revered name, that artists, however great, have all had off moments. No true creator, whether in paint, in word, or in action, can live his life without giving to the public an unnumbered quantity of mediocre or average work, the type of product which is excellent, but falls short of genius. In the early days of their recognition many artists, now rated as masters, past or contemporary, have sold their canvases for daily bread. It is impossible, therefore, to point to any work of art and say, without equivocation: This is great because so-and-so whatever the artist.

The present exhibition at the Art Alliance, which in reality presents a survey of American art from the days of Inness, is not so inspired as one might expect from the presence of such masters as Twachtman, Blake, Alden Weir, Mary Cassatt and Theodore Robinson.

## Inness and Blake

The Inness and the Blake, both landscapes—the one trees against a ruddy sunset, the other trees and fields in summer—present an interesting basis for analysis. They possess a far richer finesse than the green and white speckled Frieseke, with its white women, its white flowers, and its flecks of globular green leaf units. One is taught that Inness and Blake, the American masters, had an unquenchable supply of imagination, but unless one is a dutiful though unthinking pupil, he will rebel at such classification of the present examples. Both seem uninspired. One begins to wonder whether age has not crept upon the paint. The greens are blackening, even the sunset is gradually fading to an afterglow.

"Albano, Italy," by Inness, dates back to 1874, and provides a gauge whereby an observer may trace the gradual development of modern freedom in the use of paint. Yet paintings which one desires to possess and paintings which one admires are not often identical. The Inness, the Blake, the Twachtman, poetic, perhaps, a symphony in light greens and yellows, with a fine sweep to its diminutive valley, the Alden Weir, barren in the aridity of his gray painted foreground, and somehow missing the obviously intended illusion of distance in far-away trees and hills, all seem half-hearted examples of work by artists whose standing would seem to cry out against the display of but half-representative creations.

## An Historical Survey

Apart from the permanent collections in museums, or in private galleries, we are seldom privileged to view the work of these men, whose names are known, whose art of painting has penetrated. And to turn from them, as one does in the present collection, to those whose message is far less significant seems little short of heresy. It is difficult to believe that those who will organize an exhibition of this type, if they be artists, or lovers of art, have thus determined to trade upon the sacred name of American masters.

The Mary Cassatt is, perhaps, more truly representative, a canvas both sensitive in feeling and in execution. "The Reading Lesson" is modern in its technique, and, true to modernity, mars the exquisite beauty of its conception by the clumsy and ill-drawn hand and arm of the woman.

Among celebrities of lesser magnitude one finds more congenial contact. As intimate notes with which to live, as color creations which bring pleasure to the eye, neither the heavy tones of the older masters nor the daring spots of the new produce the

desired effect. Reverence and choice differ sadly, for once the question of ownership is broached, the entire exhibit is placed on the basis of individual taste and appreciation. In fact, the art value of paintings seldom governs the psychology of their sale, for ownership is very intimately concerned with the happiness of the possessor.

There are two jewel-like color interpretations of the South Seas by Charles S. Chapman which, from the color standpoint alone, and from that of composition through color seem to possess a degree of imagination often lacking in paintings of superior handling.

A small canvas of Jonas Lie also stands out, though tucked away in a dark corner of the gallery. It is a strong interpretation of eddy white water current as it brushes past the calmer blue under the dark bridge, and between the fixed objects upon the banks, on one side the towering perpendicular rocks, on the other, a huddled mass of ramshackle huts. The very fixity of these objects accentuates the current of the stream.

Of the other paintings one might say much. Reverence is due the two pioneers of the American impressionistic landscape, John H. Twachtman and Theodore Robinson. The "moderns," though sparsely represented, may claim Frieseke and Robert Henri. Edward W. Redfield one finds more poetic than is his wont, while among others exhibiting are William T. Richards, Warren Davis, William Lathrop, Morris Hall Pancoast, and Ernest D. Roth.

A few small groups of sculpture also adorn the mantel, and reveal the fanciful trend of the smaller bronze from the hands of several American artists: Malvina Hoffman, Harriet Frishmuth, A. St. L. Eberle, L. Perkins Ripley, and Anna V. Hyatt.

Mrs. Martin Heydemann (Lily Cartwright), now a resident of Cleveland, but formerly of Boston, is director of a new little theater group in Cleveland—the Drama Workshop of the Fine Arts League. Their first performance was of "The Whitehead Boy," "Molière," by Philip Morris, is in rehearsal for January production.

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## SPANISH STUDENTS DECLARE STRIKE

Action Comes After Policemen  
Use Machete and Revolver  
on Scholars

MADRID, Spain, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—A general strike of university students throughout Spain is now in progress, the subject is causing the Government and Parliament the most serious anxiety, and developments of a political character far beyond the community of students are feared. This is a case, it is suggested, and the first of its kind on record of a great political movement or upheaval originating with the schoolboys. Madrid has been in a state of excitement as the result, especially during the students' candle processions at night, and at Barcelona, Valladolid, Salamanca, Seville, Saragossa and other university towns grave happenings are reported.

The origin and circumstances of the new students' strike movement are extraordinary. The present strike is evidently of political origin and suggests enormous possibilities if the students are thus to be constituted as a political force.

The Young Maurist societies all over the country are the most enthusiastic organizations of their class, and the universities incline that way.

Now it is believed that the Maurist elements in the university, assisted if not instigated by Maurist elements outside it, are responsible for the present strike and all the disturbances that have taken place.

Had Good Excuse  
The students, according to the general view, had a very fair excuse for their opening. The authorities, being suspicious of them and what they might do, proceeded to apply special attention to them. The police drew up closer, and were seen at times to be within the university precincts. The Faculty of Medicine was the one which most attracted notice at first and which provoked the open conflict.

Resulting the attitude of the police, the students of this college proceeded to mock them when they saw them in the street, and as they emerged from their place at 10:30 one morning into the Calle de Atocha, one of the street arteries of Madrid, they perceived one of them, an officer of the Guardia de Seguridad, named Parrondo, traveling on the back of a street car, and shouted out at him and hissed him.

He made a sign of getting off the car, they hissed the more and then Parrondo, who is evidently a hot-tempered man, jumped off the car and closed up with the students. He was not really on duty at the time and he quite forgot himself, immediately drawing his machete, or heavy short sword, and swinging it around, the students feeling to the gateway of their college. The policeman followed them there, and the students then promptly rained stones on him and drove him out, and continuing their attack, compelled him to take refuge behind a newspaper kiosk.

Then he made his second mistake, for, drawing his pistol, he fired indiscriminately on the student mob. Ten shots rang out and six took effect, not all on students. In the Atocha there was at once general panic, and a great noise and commotion. Having emptied his revolver, Parrondo fled, pursued by students and the general public. Later, with everybody's sympathy with the students, and condemned by his own superiors, Parrondo was arrested and is now in prison.

Many Stones Thrown  
There had been an extensive use of stones both before and after this affair, and the students rose to the roof of their college and employed its fabric for their ammunition, but the Parrondo business gave definiteness and openness to the struggle. The university professors and authorities sided with the students while at the same time deprecating violence and appealing to the young men to come quietly to their classes. However, the students had a meeting of their own all colleges being represented, and they declared a general strike until the Director-General of Police had been dismissed, called for the opening of an inquiry into what had happened and asked for the support of all university centers in favor of their protest and a practical sign of such support by joining in the strike. Señor Sanchez, president of the students' Federation said the police had been to his house with the object of arresting him, but he was absent.

The professors themselves at the same time had voted for the closing of the colleges for three days, and further, the authorities of the Central University met and resolved to close and to keep closed the university until satisfaction was given "in such a form as would constitute a guarantee for tranquillity for the future," and to present to the Government its strong protest concerning the recent events and its expectation that proper punishment would be inflicted upon the guilty.

The affair at once came up in debate in Parliament, Señor Besteiro, one appealed to by the conductors of street cars and other persons with

of the Socialist deputies, who is also a professor at the Central University, making violent accusations against the police and other authorities. The police themselves had issued a statement declaring that it was untrue to suggest that the officers of the Seguridad were making a nuisance of themselves at the colleges, and that they had had orders to keep at a distance and only interfere when they saw demonstrative processions emerging from them. They had, however, been

## Architect Restoring Ticonderoga Sends Tribute to Black Watch

COMMEMORATING the historic association of the famous Forty-Second Regiment of Highlanders, familiarly known as the Black Watch, with the fortress of Ft. Ticonderoga, a sumptuous illuminated and illustrated volume was presented re-

cently to that military body at a special function in Perth, Scotland. Ft. Ticonderoga occupies a conspicuous place in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the United States. It may justly be claimed that this spot is the one place on the continent where Americans, English, French, and Canadians may clasp hands on a common ground. Here each of these peoples had their defeat and also their victory.

And so, in view of the recent restoration of the fort through the patriotic interest of Stephen H. P. Peil and Col. Robert Thompson of New York, it seemed fitting that a token of remembrance should go to the famous regiment that took such a glorious part in its history. To this end a richly bound book, designed and executed by Ethel Diehl and illuminated by Maj. Ernest Clegg of New York, was recently presented with appropriate ceremony by Alfred C. Bosson of New York, architect of the restoration.

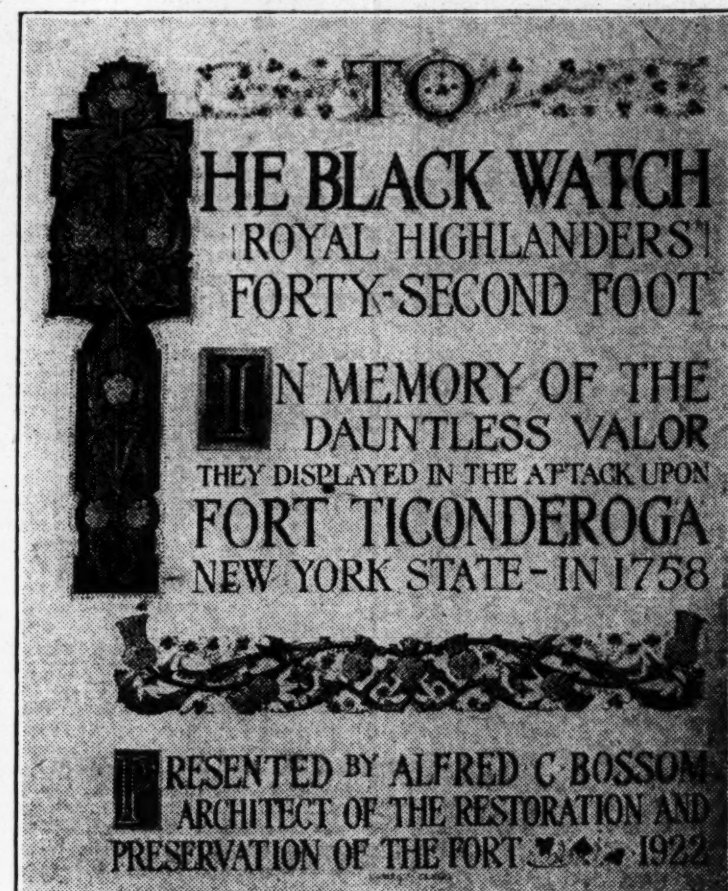
The book, a work of exceptional beauty and finish, was bound in dark blue Morocco, cut from a 10-foot skin of beautiful grain. The color scheme is of foyal blue, red and green, the colors of the regiment. Miss Diehl employed the bonnet badge of the Black Watch as a center cartouche on the front cover, with the corners tooled in geometric design, suggesting the Black Watch tartan. Silk tartsan was employed for the dublure with silk head bands of the same colors.

The volume, which measures 16 1/2 x 13 inches, is adorned with metal clasps bearing the regimental badge. The dedication page is exquisitely illuminated by hand in the three colors in a style suggestive of the reed and quill work of the monks of the Middle Ages, but introducing appropriate motifs. It is inscribed "To the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders, Forty-Second Foot, in memory of the dauntless valor they displayed in the attack upon Fort Ticonderoga, New York State—in 1758. Presented by Alfred C. Bosson, architect of the restoration and preservation of the Fort—1922."

The page following is devoted to a representation of a combined star and cross, bearing in the center an oval figure of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, the whole being the badge of the regiment. Succeeding pages carry photographs of Ft. Ticonderoga as it now appears and also of the site and ruins of the fortifications prior to its restoration, in all 38 views.

Photograph by G. W. Hatting

The Dedication Page of the Presentation Volume, Which Contains Photographs of the Fort



PRESENTED BY ALFRED C. BOSSON  
ARCHITECT OF THE RESTORATION AND  
PRESERVATION OF THE FORT—1922

## WARSAW LIFE GAY DESPITE PRICES

City Overcrowded and Palaces  
Used for Offices

WARSAW, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Warsaw soon resumed a normal appearance after the elections. Posters and election lists have been removed from the walls and political excitement has abated. The new members of Parliament are engaged in looking for accommodation, a difficult matter considering the overcrowding in Warsaw.

The house owners are hoping that the new Diet will annul the lodgers' protection bill and enable them to raise the rents. Everybody agrees that the rents ought to be fixed at a rate which will enable the houses to be kept in due repair, but a certain protection of the lodgers is also indispensable. Building goes on very slowly on account of the dearth of materials. Nevertheless a certain improvement is visible in the town; houses are being cleaned and repaired; many of the former palaces of Polish magnates have been restored and are being used for public offices.

In spite of the high prices the shops are replenished with articles of necessity and luxury, the streets are full of animation, theaters, concerts, cabarets, cafes full of people and there is no lack of life in the capital. The elections have shown that there is no very strong Communist movement in Poland even among the workers, and of course the peasants have no inclination in that direction.

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JUVENILE OUTFITTERS

land as an experienced pilot, who trained hundreds of pupils at Hendon during the war. He is proposing to start operations as soon as the Merriam-Newman glider which received some damage in the recent competition has been repaired. To facilitate school work the existing machine is being slightly altered, fitted with dual controls, and enlarged to accommodate a passenger. Enthusiasts are already entering their names as pupils, and the moderate fees which Mr. Merriam proposes to charge should bring the sport within the reach of many for whom the cost of tuition on a power machine places aviation outside the realms of possibility.

It is quite possible to imagine that the preliminary training on gliders might have the effect of reducing considerably the expense of later training on power-driven aircraft; and in this case a gliding school might receive serious consideration from any Air Ministry which had to undertake the training of pilots.

## AFRICA SEEKS OWN OIL FUEL

Quantities of Oil Shale in Transvaal, Says Gen. Smuts

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 25—(Special Correspondence)—An interesting speech was made by General Smuts at a banquet given in his honor by the Transvaal Manufacturers' Association in Johannesburg. The chairman, Mr. Maytham, said that the wonderful growth made by South African manufacture in recent years was indicated by the fact that last year the industries of the Union employed £40,000,000 capital, produced goods worth £90,000,000 and paid £1,000,000 in wages.

In reply General Smuts stated that the remarkable growth of South African industries was mainly due to the late war. Being cut off from overseas supplies, South Africa was forced to develop its own resources. He wished to point out the advantage of the new judicial board appointed by the Government recently to deal with the claims and needs of the different industries. There was one thing, however, which hampered their efforts, and that was the lack of power or oil fuel, for which they had hitherto depended almost entirely on foreign enterprise.

There was no need for that, as he felt sure South Africa could supply its own wants. They had good quantities of oil shale in the Transvaal, which in fact had recently been tested and found satisfactory in England, and there was also a way of making oil fuel through low distillation of coal. Of coal South Africa has no lack, and General Smuts maintained that it only needed capital and intelligent effort to meet what has been for years an increasing need of the Union.

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## VIENNESE RUSH TO GERMANY IN SEARCH OF BARGAINS

Berlin Takes Strong Measures to Keep Out Persons Who  
Seek to Enter Country for Speculative Purposes

VIENNA, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—There is no busier place in all Vienna at the present time than the German passport office. Long before 8 o'clock in the morning, when the doors are opened, hundreds of people are waiting to get visas to enter Germany. Their number increases so greatly during the day that it is quite impossible for the extra large staff of officials to deal with all their applications and scores of impatient travelers are forced to come again the next day.

The sudden fall of the mark has caused an enormous rush to Germany and a corresponding exodus from Austria. All the so-called "Schiebers" or war-profters are hastening to leave Vienna and Austria, where prices have risen to a figure which makes life as expensive as in London or Paris. There are no longer any great bargains to be had in Vienna and the hungry horde of foreign speculators find no profit in remaining here.

The Germans apparently have no intention of sitting down quietly and seeing their stocks of goods bought out by foreigners from countries whose money is more valuable than their own. The German passport office in Vienna has just received instructions to exercise the greatest vigilance and restraint in the issuing of visas. Travelers must prove that they have some valid and urgent reasons for going to Germany, other than mere pleasure, or curiosity, or the desire to buy things very cheaply. These new regulations have so far failed to stop the rush of travelers. They literally storm the passport office, push the doorkeepers aside, and force their way into the private offices. It became necessary to call in the police to keep back the crowds.

Similarly stringent measures have also been taken on the German-Austrian frontier, especially on the Bavarian line. The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has stopped the so-called "Nahreiseverkehr," that is, the local inter-frontier traffic. Formerly when the mark was so much higher than the crown, the Germans along the frontier went into Austria to buy foodstuffs, clothing, and other articles. Now the situation is completely reversed. It is the Austrians who have become the buyers and they have been taking advantage of the low prices in Bavaria to such an extent as to endanger the vital interests of the home market.

The tremendous fall in the mark, added to the enormous increase in prices generally, has proved a great

disaster to the Vienna hotel keepers, and indeed to the whole trade of the city. The strangers have nearly all departed, whole floors in the hotels have been closed, the restaurants and cafés are empty, and the theaters and concert halls are no longer filled. All the trains to Germany are crowded, it is impossible to get sleeping-car accommodation, and first-class passengers are forced to stand in the corridors all night. The travel from Germany to Austria on the other hand is extremely light.

Although Vienna has lost nearly all her tourist trade, the cost of living continues to be very dear. The hotels are still demanding exorbitant prices for rooms, and the storekeepers are making hardly any reductions in prices. Consequently they are doing little or no business since the Viennese cannot pay the prices demanded and the foreigners have gone away. It would appear that prices must eventually come down or the traders will be ruined.

## HOLLAND GIVES TUILERIES BULBS

THE HAGUE, Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Next spring the Tuileries gardens will be ablaze with the brightness of the most beautiful bulbs Holland has ever produced. Three of the largest bulb growers in this country have given 200,000 of their best hyacinth and tulip bulbs to France.

The Dutch Ambassador at Paris, Jonkhoeur Loudon, who is always first in promoting French-Dutch friendship, suggested this splendid idea, just as he proposed sometime ago to organize in Paris an exhibition of the works of art of Dutch masters. The Dutch bulb growers immediately saw the opportunity of performing an act of courtesy to France and at the same time of having a unique occasion for displaying the brightness of their glorious flowers.

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## YEAR-END QUIET PERIOD IN STEEL NOT IN EVIDENCE

First December Since 1917 Operations Not Declined—Prices Hold Firmly

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Special).—An indication of the favorable conditions prevailing in the steel industry in the United States is the fact that operations continue to expand at the close of the year instead of dropping off because of the holidays and the inventory-taking period. This is the first December since 1917 that operations have not tapered off sharply.

Business has been so satisfactory the last week that prices that were threatening to weaken have hardened considerably, particularly bars, plates, and shapes which are nearer 2 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, than they were a week ago.

Oil companies have placed contracts for considerable number of tanks in the east which will require plates. Inquiries pending for freight cars total 46,000 cars, requiring nearly 500,000 tons of steel, the greatest amount ever in the market at one time.

Steel bars are still in good demand, particularly from makers of automobiles and agricultural implements. One of the large automobile corporations is inquiring for 200,000 tons of steel for 1923 delivery, chiefly bars. Greater prosperity among the farmers has stimulated the demand for farming implements.

### Tool Steel in Demand

One of the new developments in steel has been the greatly increased demand for tool steel, indicating a great expansion in machine-shop activity. Probably, too, the demand has been stimulated by the duty on tungsten, an important ingredient in tool steel, which will probably advance because of the tariff.

The general level of iron and steel prices may be regarded as stable, those rising slightly being balanced by those which decline. Some items of steel scrap have advanced 50 cents a ton because of the heavy operations in steelmaking which have made scrap more scarce. Furnace coke is up \$1 a ton, ranging from \$8.50 to \$9 a ton, Connellsville. The advance is due chiefly to the taking of coke for domestic heating purposes because of the coal scarcity; also because several furnaces came into the market at once to prepare for the heavy orders taken in pig iron. Pig iron went up \$1 a ton in the Buffalo district, now being quoted at from \$26 to \$27 a ton.

### Light Rails Cheaper

Light rails have declined \$1 a ton to 210 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, and forging billets have fallen to \$41.50 a ton, Pittsburgh. The demand for sheets has been so heavy that predictions have been made of a \$1 to \$3 a ton advance on the part of the independent steel companies.

Blue-annealed sheets are now quoted at 250 cents a pound, Pittsburgh; black sheets at 335 cents and galvanized sheets at 435 cents. It will be noted that all of the price advances during the week were in raw materials, and that the class of materials that was declining so drastically in the last few weeks. Now that they are beginning to rise it will assure the strength of finished materials.

### Merger of Interest

Chief interest of the week was centered in the news of the purchase by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company of the Brier Hill Steel Company. The unique feature of this combination was that both concerns are in the same district, with headquarters in the same city, Youngstown, O. The other consolidations of the year have entailed the acquisition of plants in other districts. Thus the Bethlehem-Lackawanna-Midvale combine linked the Buffalo and western Pennsylvania districts with the eastern Pennsylvania district.

The new merger will rank fourth among the steel companies of the United States unless it takes in some Chicago plant, as has already been rumored. The United States Steel Corporation can make 45 per cent of the Nation's steel; the Bethlehem Steel Corporation 15 1/2 per cent, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company 5 1/2 per cent, and the Brier Hill Company makes chiefly plates and sheets, while the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company makes plates, sheets, pipe, rods, wire, nails, cables, and minor items. The new company will be the largest sheet manufacturer in the United States, it is believed.

### Fabricated Steel Affairs

Structural steel business has declined considerably since mid-year, as was to have been expected. Sales in November were 99,040 tons, according to figures recently made public by the Department of Commerce, compared with 121,150 tons in October, or as 47 per cent of shop capacity compares with 57 per cent. In April orders were placed at the rate of 92 per cent of capacity. Structural fabricating capacity has increased 22 per cent since 1913, as was natural during war time. The increase in capacity during the past year is largely accounted for by the turning of shipbuilders to land fabricating jobs.

Hope has come to American steel exporters because of the necessity of some German steel makers to cancel orders taken because of inability to make promised deliveries. German railroad material manufacturers have been getting business away from Americans, but now the tide may turn the other way. An instance is the canceling by the Krupp works of an order for 10,000 car wheels to be delivered to the Argentine.

### Copper Strengthens

Copper has absorbed chief interest among the non-ferrous metals, having risen to 14 1/2¢ a pound, the highest price since November, 1920, when a 15 1/2¢ level was reached. This is nearly 1 cent higher than a fortnight ago. Copper rolled products were advanced 1/2 cents a pound in two

steps. Sales of refined copper in December will probably total more than 200,000,000 pounds, the heaviest this year, with May ranking second with a trifle less than that figure.

When prices first began rising consumers who had been lethargic in covering their requirements for the future jumped into the market simultaneously. This also brought into the market users of finished copper and hence the movement gained great momentum. Producers feel that the higher prices are justified and the advance since the first of the year has been very moderate, compared with the action of most of the metals. Copper sold at 12 1/4¢ a pound in January. It is expected that copper will be selling at 15¢ a pound by the beginning of the new year. The spurt in copper was due to the Anaconda-Chile combine, which lead the trade to believe that cheap South American copper would no longer cut the American price, to the continuation of the margin of consumption over production and to the increase in buying of finished copper products.

### Zinc Sells Lower

Zinc prices declined gradually but continually during the week, being \$4 a ton lower at 6.90 cents a pound, East St. Louis. There was very little buying either domestically or abroad.

Though the brass makers have taken fair quantities in recent weeks, the galvanizers are not buying heavily although they are short of stocks as evidenced by the frequent requests for rush orders on small tonnage. A surprise to the trade was the \$3 a ton advance in lead on the part of the American Smelting & Refining Company to 7.35 cents a pound, New York, and 7.05 cents, East St. Louis. This was the twenty-third consecutive rise in the last year and a quarter.

For the first time this year lead prices of the leading smelter and those in the outside market are on a common level.

Thin closed the week at the highest price of the year, 38 1/2¢ cents a pound. The advance here was due chiefly to higher sterling exchange. Volume of sales has been very moderate both here and abroad.

## FIRESTONE NOT TO BUILD IN WEST VIRGINIA

AKRON, O., Dec. 26 (Special).—H. S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., denies any connection with the widely reported project said to include plans for the construction of a large factory near Ridgeway, W. Va., and the purchase of large tracts of land for a workers' home-site.

A statement issued by county officials at Martinsburg, county seat of the county in which Ridgeway is located, said that the plan has been decided in the name of Firestone there, and while land in that neighborhood has been purchased recently there seems nothing to connect the name of the rubber manufacturer therewith.

## WYOMING CRUDE OIL PRICE UP

CASPER, Wyo., Dec. 26.—All grades of Wyoming and Montana light crude oil have been advanced 30 cents to 35 cents a barrel, due to the Sinclair bid for royalty oil from Salt Creek being accepted by the United States Government.

The Texas Company in New York has posted a price of \$1.05 a barrel for Salt Creek, Wyoming, crude oil. This is an increase of 35 cents a barrel over the previous price.

## DIVIDENDS

Mahoning Traction, Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Jan. 16 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Houston Gas & Fuel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2¢ per share on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 28.

Dwight Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 14.

White Eagle Oil Refining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 30 to stockholders of record Jan. 29.

Arlington Mills declared a quarterly dividend of \$2, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

New England Fuel Oil Company of Massachusetts declared a dividend of 10¢ per share, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Jan. 1.

Loew Boston Theaters declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 14.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2¢ per share on the preferred stock of the Commonwealth Power Corporation, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

Directors of Ventura Consolidated Oil Fields have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, thus placing the stock on a regular \$2 per annum basis. The last dividend was 50 cents, but extras during the year makes the total declaration for 1922 \$2 per share. The present dividend is payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 15.

The Virginia Railway & Power Co. declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 14.

The Portland Cement Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 14.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2¢ per share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 14.

## TEXTILE BONDS OFFERED

Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Harris, Abbott & Co. are heading a syndicate which will offer \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent sinking fund convertible gold bonds of the Columbia Textile Company at par and interest, yielding 7 per cent. The company's plants are located at Lowell, Mass.

## INTERBOROUGH BONDS

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company's first refunding mortgage, \$5,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, due Jan. 1, 1926, stamped, have been admitted to the list by the New York Stock Exchange.

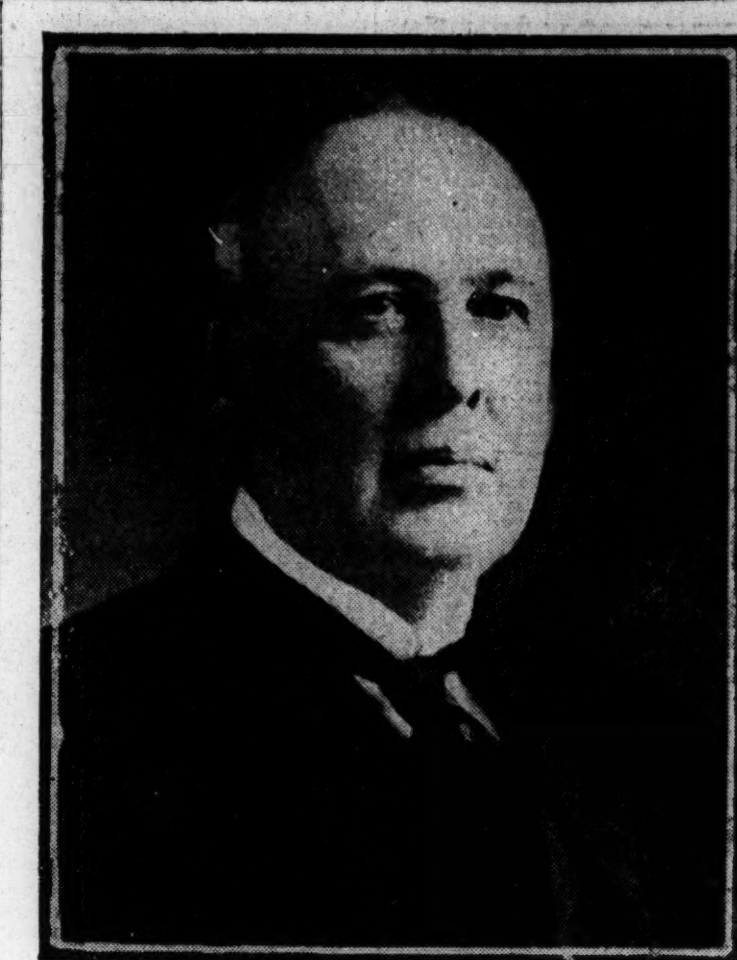


Photo by Canadian Newspaper Service

Wilson W. Butler

PROBABLY one of the most interesting personalities in Canada's industrial and financial world today is Wilson Workman Butler, president and director of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company. Mr. Butler is the man who, before the breakdown of the monarchy in Russia, negotiated huge shell contracts for his company with that country, and later brought to Canada the large mine-sweeper order placed by the French Government. Mr. Butler is an aggressive and hard worker, a keen organizer, and good salesman. Just now his whole energy is being devoted to encourage the Canadian Government to unbend from its position of strict economy sufficiently to place sizable orders for new rolling stock for the Canadian National Railways.

A native of Danville, O., Mr. Butler is one of a number of Americans who have found their lifework to lie in the Dominion. He came to Montreal in 1901, establishing the Simplex Railway Appliance Company, of which he became vice-president and director. He later established the Dominion Steel Car Company, of which he also became vice-president and director. It was at the plant of this company that Mr. Butler superintended the building of the first all-steel railroad car to be constructed in Canada.

Mr. Butler's early business experience was gained in the service of the John Shillito Company of Cincinnati, and as western manager for the Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company of Chicago. His other business connections in the United States included: Western sales agent, American Car & Foundry Company, Chicago; second vice-president and director, Simplex Railway Appliance Company, New York; second vice-president and director, American Steel Foundries, New York.

From his Dominion Steel Car Company, Mr. Butler, together with associates, organized the present Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., through the merging of the Dominion Car & Foundry Company, Canada Car Company, and the Rhodes, Curry Company. This company is now the largest of its kind in the Dominion.

Besides being president of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Mr. Butler is president and director of Pratt & Letchworth Company, Ltd., and director of the Mount Royal Hotel Company, Ltd. He is a member of numerous clubs in New York and Montreal. His home is in the latter city.

equipment continue in large volume. More than 46,000 freight cars are now in the market in the Chicago district, according to leading steel men.

Orders for 1200 cars were placed in this district in the last week, all by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Of this number 500 box cars were awarded to the General American Tank Car Company and 800 Rogers ballast cars to the American Car & Foundry Company.

New inquiries in the market include 50 stock cars and 100 cabooses for the Southern Pacific, 500 ore cars for the Summer Steel Car Company, 20 postal cars for the Mexican Government, and 200 flat cars for the Marietta, Tomahawk & Western Railroad. More inquiries of importance are expected before the close of the year.

Public Utility Earnings  
COMMONWEALTH POWER CO.  
Year ended Sept. 30:  
Gross earnings \$2,307,190  
Expenses 1,242,350  
Net earnings 1,064,840  
Deductions 1,064,840  
Balance 471,329  
Depreciation 471,329  
Surplus 0

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT  
October 1922  
Gross earnings \$2,274,939  
Expenses 1,242,350  
Net earnings 1,032,589  
Deductions 1,032,589  
Balance 471,329  
Depreciation 471,329  
Surplus 0

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT  
October 1922  
Gross earnings \$1,740,651  
Expenses 1,602,757  
Net earnings 137,894  
Deductions 137,894  
Balance 471,329  
Depreciation 471,329  
Surplus 0

NEW YORK RAILWAYS  
October 1922  
Operating revenue \$331,143  
Operating expenses 35,352  
Net operating income 295,791  
Gross income 43,312  
Expenses 14,634  
Net income 28,678  
Passengers carried 14,634,393

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED  
October 1922  
Operating revenue \$1,988,256  
Operating expenses 1,467,700  
Net operating income 520,556  
Gross income 58,408  
Expenses 29,918  
Net income 28,490  
Passengers carried 28,704,955

TIRE PLANT'S OUTLOOK GOOD  
AKRON, O., Dec. 26.—Barring unforeseen adverse developments, the coming year promises to be one of the most active in the rubber industry. Tire production records were broken this year. Most of the large plants are operating nearly at capacity. Estimates place the Akron district output at more than 25,000,000 tires of the 35,000,000 probably made in the United States. The demand for next year appears even larger.

COPPER METAL BETTERMENT  
CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 26.—The general condition of the copper metal market is regarded as highly favorable on the Lake and the belief that the improvement is permanent persists.

WHITE OILS DEFICIT  
The White Oil Corporation and subsidiary have a deficit of \$354,693 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, after deductions for abandoned leases, losses on sale of capital assets, and other items.

## UNUSUAL PLANS BEING MADE FOR 1923 SHOE TRADE

Manufacturers Expect Business to Surpass Any Year Since War Ended—Prices Lower

Footwear business of 1923 is expected to surpass any year's bookings since the turbulent times resulting from the war.

Probably not within the history of the Boston shoe industry have manufacturers so thoroughly prepared their lines to meet the view of the buyers either in style, quality, or prices. Manufacturers have broken away from traditions and subordinated everything to meet the demands of the prospective trade.

Prices compared with those of a year ago average a decline of about 10 per cent, and although they lack a uniform scale, so proverbial with eastern manufacturers, differences are being equalized by the reputation of those whose quotations range at the peak of market prices.

In the west and south great progress is noted in the increasing output of reputably shoe plants. Conditions in both those sections are good. It is commonly assumed that the coming spring's demand may surpass in point of pairs made even the remarkable activity of the war years and reveal a development in the art of shoe making carried into grades within the reach of average ultimate consumers.

### Leather Conditions

If expectations in the leather market are only half realized, the coming season will prove very active. A Union sole leather has been fairly active; in fact, so well sold in the heavy grades that receipts are allocated among a waiting clientele, but the medium, light, and ex-light weights are in good supply. Just now sole cutters are the chief buyers of the lighter leathers.

Prices for the last week averaged as follows: Prime heavy steer backs, 55¢; cow backs, 48-46¢; light cow backs, 46¢; better selections of country hide backs, 44-42¢; first quality union hides, 68-65¢. The Philadelphia market is quiet, and Chicago tanners report sales as small.

Union offal, top grades, is having a smart call in the Boston market. Prices range for No. 1 shoulders 32-30¢. Bellies are extremely active at 22-20¢. Heads are dull, with quotations 14-12¢.

Oak tanned sole leather is moving slowly excepting lots going out on back orders. Prices on heavy leather hold strong, but the lighter stock is a bit easier. Choice selection of finders' bends bring 90¢, but prime factory bends sell at 75-70¢. Philadelphia and Chicago tanners report a typical year-end dullness. However, prices hold firm, the scarcity of heavy steer backs keeping the better grade at 55¢ flat, with a good run selling at 55-54¢. Heavy cows are 52-48¢; sides, tannery run, 45¢.

Oak offal is slow of sale excepting choice bellies which have had a good demand for the last 10 days. Prices are strong for stock of quality, although unchanged from the previous week's quotations.

Calfskin Affairs  
Boston calfskin tanners report trade as drifting along toward an expected activity in the near future.

Slump skins are in no great supply, so the top grades are strong in price. Choice colors are quoted at 50-47¢; a prime medium at 45-40¢. A good plump skin is obtainable at 35-28¢; cheaper grades, 25-20¢; odd lots about 18¢. Black skins move occasionally and are offered at about 5¢ less than colors in the varying grades. The novelty tannages are being freely sampled, and so it is evident that stock will round into an active condition as the season advances.

Sides upper leather tanners east and west are fairly optimistic regarding the future, although the sales for the current month have been small as to quantity, but it is obvious that buyers are interested beyond such limitations. Quotations are strong and listed as follows: No. 1 colored chrome sides 30-27¢; seconds 25-22¢; thirds 21-18¢; cheaper sort 16-14¢. Black while comes slowly and offered at the usual differences of 2¢ less.

First quality of bark and combination tannages are comparatively active, the better grades selling at 28-25¢; medium selections 22-17¢, with cheaper lots booked at 15-10¢. First grade elk is quiet at 30-28¢, although there is some movement in a prime quality at 26-24¢, but a better one in a grade offered at 22-19¢. Cheaper lots are on sale at 18-16¢.

In a broad way prices are strong, the lower grades liable to get over-sold.

### Patent Leather Quiet

Patent leather tanners are now in the midst of a dull period. New business is scarce, and old orders are about completed. Prospects for a spring's large demand are bright because shiny leather is much in favor with ultimate consumers, and is prominent in the sample lines of ladies' footwear; also in top grades of men's low cuts and slippers.

Prices are very firm on all grades. No. 1 patent hips are quoted at 48-44¢, with lower quality offered at 40-35¢. Choice patent sides are held at 45-40¢; seconds 35-32¢; also a cheaper grade at 30-25¢. Lower and odd lots are to be had from 20-15¢. Bark patent sides are firm, with a developing demand. Firsts are offered at 30-28¢; medium grades 26-22¢, with a fair quality at 20-14¢.

Boston glazed kid tanners are looking for more business next month, but at present report sales small and seldom.

Large operators are always in evidence during a dull time, but their offers are uninteresting to a big tanner. However, prices do not seem to waver under the strain, in fact the topmost grades of colors sold last week at \$1-90¢, although a prime skin was booked from 80-70¢. Grades most in use, however, give the true tone to the market, for instance, a lot of selected Brazilian skins brought 60-45¢. The big sellers are reliable skins of a four-

## CANADIAN TRADE

IN STEADY STRIDE AT YEAR'S CLOSE

Money Fairly Plentiful Due to Huge Crop—Paper Industry Prosperous

OTTAWA, Dec. 26 (Special).—The year is closing in a very satisfactory trade period, much better, indeed, than that of 1921, and much better for business than could have been confidently expected 12 months ago. Considerable distance yet will have to be traversed before a final basis is reached, but there are few countries where conditions generally are as good as in Canada.

For this a few outstanding reasons merit attention. The first of these is that Canada is producing the products that the world most needs. The second is that she has been blessed with unusually good crops this year. Thirdly, she is adjacent to the wealthiest of nations, which buys freely of certain of her products and from which she is able to draw an abundance of capital.

### American Capital of Help

Despite her wealth of natural resources, Canada could not have received as well as she has done industrially and commercially without aid for the fact that she has been able to draw from the United States large amounts of money. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that, for all purposes, capital has been coming into this country during the past year at the rate of nearly \$25,000,000 a month.

It is well known that the strike in the United States threw quite a little traffic to Canadian lines; but it is not realized the extent to which, through it and other causes, the latter have benefited during the last year. The port of Montreal alone handled about 80,000 bushels of American grain during the last season. Add to this other American traffic routed through this country and the aggregate is large. The indications are that this volume of business will, if anything, grow.

### Foreign Trade Growing

That the United States is getting her share of the new business resulting from Canada's increased buying power is evident from the November trade returns, which show imports from the United States of \$52,425,000, or \$9,500,000 more than those for October, and \$5,000,000 more than those for the corresponding month last year. If Canada could get all the coal she wants, the exports for the month would have reached \$60,000,000. Last month imports from the United States were four times those from October.

Exports to Britain in November of about \$72,000,000 were nearly double those to the United States, the explanation being found in the shipments of wheat amounting to 44,000,000 bushels.

Nowhere was a good month in pulp and paper, the total value of these exports having been \$12,075,000, or approximately \$2,000,000 more than that for the corresponding month last year. Of this the United States took \$10,382,000, which shows the growing importance of this trade. The increase in the demand for news print is to be seen in the circumstance that the exports last month were 1,890,000 hundredweights or 550,000 more than those for November, 1920. The exports of wood pulp were also greater, having been 1,731,801 hundredweights as compared with 1,557,136.

### Grain Shipments Break Record

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' preliminary estimate of the value of the total field crops for the year places it at \$984,000,000. Wheat is valued at \$340,000,000, or \$104,000,000 more than last year.

A new record was made this year in shipments of grain from the head of the lakes, these having totaled 158,504,000 bushels of standard grains, or 21,000,000 more than the former peak made in 1915.

Vice-President D. C. Coleman of the Canadian Pacific railway points out that Winnipeg has become the most important grain market in the world, the inspections there for the three months ending November, having been 108,231,000 bushels, as compared with 46,000,000 at Minneapolis and 8,275,000 at Chicago. From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, the Canadian Pacific loaded an average of 1016 cars a day in Winnipeg, which meant that a loaded train left every 45 minutes during the 90-day period.

RENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Public Service Railway Company has filed an amended charter in the office of Secretary of State, creating \$25,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and a like amount of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock in place of the \$50,000,000 of 4 per cent stock previously authorized.

### PACKER HIDES QUIET

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Packer hides are quiet and unchanged. Tanners are interested in buff weights, round hides and bids of 1 1/2¢ cents a pound are refused for "free" grab. Some dealers are successful in obtaining 1 1/2¢.

### LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE CLOSED

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 26.—The Cotton Exchange here remained closed today, rounding out the Christmas holiday season.

### PETROLEUM CONCERN'S LOSS

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 26.—The International Petroleum Company (not International Petroleum Company of Canada) has a loss of \$1,000,000 Swiss francs for 1922 because of operations in countries with depreciated exchange. It therefore abandoned control of the German, Polish, and Rumanian Petroleum Company of Dabrowa, and the Tschian Liebig Company. Hereafter it will control only two profit-yielding Argentine companies and the Mexican San Cristobal Oil Company, which recently began producing gasoline.

### THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY

Boston to St. Petersburg, Fla. WITHOUT CHANGE

Leave Boston (Colonial Express) Heli Gate Bridge Route... 9:30 P.M.

Arrive Jacksonville... 8:00 A.M.

Arrive St. Petersburg... 7:55 A.M.

Only One Night on the Sleeper to Jacksonville

Less than 48 hours to all WEST COAST RESORTS

First Car from Boston Jan. 1, 1923

Ask Any Ticket Agent for Information and Reservations

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

635 OLD SOUTH BLDG. BOSTON, MASS.

Phone: OON 3385 J. A. Blawie, N. E. P. A.



High	Low
2014	2014

	(Quotations to 2:35 p. m.)	
	High	Low
Alaska-Jun G M 5s.....	88 1/4	88 1/4
Alaska G M cv 6s B '38.....	53 1/2	53 1/2

1m Cotton Oil 5s '31.....	79	79
1m Smelting 5s '47.....	93	93
1m Sugar 5s '37.....	102 1/2	102 1/2
1m Tel & Tel cit 4s '29.....	91 1/2	91
1m T & T cit 5s '45.....	98 1/2	98
1m Tel & Tel cy 5s '35.....	116	115

Iron Jurgens M 50 47	89%	82
rtmou 47 39	88%	80
Coat P 50 48 48	88%	80
Coat P 50 48 48	87%	81
T 50 48 48 (E OK) 48	95%	93
T 50 48 48 (E OK) 48	92%	82
Coat L 50 48 48	90	86
Coat L 50 48 48	91%	81
Coat L 50 48 48	106%	106
Refining deb 50 37	99%	93
Coat P 50 48 48	79	78
Coat P 50 48 48	83%	83
Coat P 50 48 48	80%	80
Coat P 50 48 48	67%	65
Coat P 50 48 48	65%	65
Coat P 50 48 48	91%	91
Coat P 50 48 48	103%	103

All Tel of Pa let 7s '48	1'414	1081
ath Steel 5s '38	9214	9214
ath Steel fd 5s '42	9514	9514
ath Steel 6s '48	9834	9834
raden Copper 6s '31	99	99
rier Hill Steel 5 1/2s '48	9734	9634
Ed 6s ser A '48	9734	9634
Ed 6s ser B '30	102	102
Ed 7s ser C '30	107	1061
Ed 7s ser D '40	108	1077
	1084	1084

Allyn R T 7s '21.....	56 3/4	87
Allyn R T 7s of dep.....	57	87
Allyn Un El 1st 5s '80.....	82 1/4	82 1/4
Allyn Un El 1st 5s '80 at.....	82 1/4	82 1/4
Allyn Un El 1st 5s '48.....	96 1/4	96
Allyn U Gas 6s.....	103 1/4	103 1/4
Allyn Term on 1st 5s.....	89 3/4	89 3/4
Allyn Term Bldg 5s '80.....	92 1/4	92 1/4
Allyn Gas & Elec 5s '37.....	97	97
Allyn Gas 7s.....	97 1/4	97 1/4
Allyn Sugar El 6s '42.....	103	103
Allyn Nor deb 6 1/2s '40.....	111 1/4	111 1/4
Allyn Nor deb 7s '46.....	112 1/4	112 1/4
Allyn Pac deb 4s.....	79 1/4	79 1/4
Allyn So 5s '83.....	99	99
Allyn S S 7s '43.....	95 1/4	95 1/4
Allyn Clinch & O 5s '38.....	92	92

th and Adir 4s	81%	81%
th Leather gen 5s '28	98%	98%
th Pac list 4s '49	86%	86%
erro de Pasco cv's 81	13	134
O g m 4 1/2 s '32	89	88%
O 4 1/2 s '32	86	86%
O fd 5s '29	96%	96%
O cv 5s '46	94%	94%
O cn 5s '39	101	100%
Alton rf 3s '48	52%	52%
Alt 4 1/2 s '50	24	23%
E III 5s '51	80%	80%
Gr West 4s '59	51%	51%
I I & Paor 4s '34	83	82%
R & Paor gm 4s '88	81%	81%
ic & Nwn ext 4s '26	96%	96%
& Nwn 5s '87	104	104

to New Ta	108	108
to S P d 45a '27	77%	77%
to S P d 45a '28	77%	77%
to S P d 45a '29	54%	54%
to S P d 45a '30	71%	71%
to S P d 45a '31	76%	75%
to S P d 45a '32	76%	76%
to S P d 45a '33	63%	63%
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to S P d 45a '25	58%	58%
to S P d 45a '26	58%	58%
to S P d 45a '27	58%	58%
to S P d 45a		

Gas 1st 5s '27.....	97	97
Commercial Cable 3 1/2s.....	78	78
Commonwealth Power 6s '47.....	88	87 1/2
Imp Tab Rec 6s '41.....	98	97 1/2
Coal of Md 5s '50.....	87 1/2	87 1/2
Summers' Pwr ct 5s '52.....	92	92
Wm Cork & Seal 6s '42.....	92 1/2	92 1/2

• Cane deb 8s '30.	92½	92
• R R 1st 5s '52.	83	83
• Hudson rf 4s '43.	87½	87½
• ver Gas 5s '49.	89	89
• & Rl G 4s '36.	72½	72½
• & Rio G imp 5s '28.	83	83
• & Rio G fd 5s '55.	46½	45½
• M & Ft Dodge 4s '35.	43½	43½
• rlt Ed 5s '33.	100	100
• rlt Ed 5s '40.	103½	103½
• mont Match 7s '35.	107	107

1 I & St 5s '39.....	85½	85½
Pont 7½s '31.....	107½	107½
uesne Lt 6s '49.....	104	103½
Cuba Sugar 7½s '37.....	97	96½
ire Gas & F 7½s '37.....	93½	93½
ex in A '58.....	42½	42½

cy 4s B '55	4215	4215
cy 4s D '55	4315	4315
gen lien 4s '98	4315	4315
pr lien 4s '96	5515	5515
& Jersey 6s '55	8915	8915
lat cn 7s '30	10315	10315
Rubber 8s '41	10615	10695
nerican 7 1/2s '42	91	5095
olisco Rug Can deb 7 1/2s '42	10215	10215
Rwy of Cud deb 6s '36	10415	10445
Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	113	113
Elec 3 1/2s '42	7615	7695
Elec deb 5s '52	101	101
Elec deb 6s '40	105	105

er Brackets 6s '36.....	99½	98½
erich P & C 6½s '47.....	101½	101½
year deb 8s '31.....	99½	98½
year s f 8s '41.....	114½	114½
ed Rapids & Ind 4½s '41.....	93½	93½
& Davis 7s '52.....	99	99
t Falls Pow 5s '40.....	99½	99½
Northern lat 4½s '61.....	90½	90½
Nor 5½s '52.....	102½	102½
Nor 7s '36.....	110½	110½
n Bay & West deb B.....	12	12
ana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54.....	82½	82½
ney Choc 6s '42.....	98	97½
& Man ad line 5s '57.....	61½	61½
& Man rf 5s '57.....	84½	84½
ble O & R d 5½s '32.....	98½	97½

[illegible]

City of Gas 42	63%	63%
City of Gas 43	60%	60%
City of Gas 44	60%	60%
City of Gas 45	60%	60%
City of Gas 46	60%	60%
City of Gas 47	60%	60%
City of Gas 48	60%	60%
City of Gas 49	60%	60%
City of Gas 50	60%	60%
City of Gas 51	60%	60%
City of Gas 52	60%	60%
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City of Gas 55	60%	60%
City of Gas 56	60%	60%
City of Gas 57	60%	60%
City of Gas 58	60%	60%
City of Gas 59	60%	60%
City of Gas 60	60%	60%
City of Gas 61	60%	60%
City of Gas 62	60%	60%
City of Gas 63	60%	60%
City of Gas 64	60%	60%
City of Gas 65	60%	60%
City of Gas 66	60%	60%
City of Gas 67	60%	60%
City of Gas 68	60%	60%
City of Gas 69	60%	60%
City of Gas 70	60%	60%
City of Gas 71	60%	60%
City of Gas 72	60%	60%
City of Gas 73	60%	60%
City of Gas 74	60%	60%
City of Gas 75	60%	60%
City of Gas 76	60%	60%
City of Gas 77	60%	60%
City of Gas 78	60%	60%
City of Gas 79	60%	60%
City of Gas 80	60%	60%
City of Gas 81	60%	60%
City of Gas 82	60%	60%
City of Gas 83	60%	60%
City of Gas 84	60%	60%
City of Gas 85	60%	60%
City of Gas 86	60%	60%
City of Gas 87	60%	60%
City of Gas 88	60%	60%
City of Gas 89	60%	60%
City of Gas 90	60%	60%
City of Gas 91	60%	60%
City of Gas 92	60%	60%
City of Gas 93	60%	60%
City of Gas 94	60%	60%
City of Gas 95	60%	60%
City of Gas 96	60%	60%
City of Gas 97	60%	60%
City of Gas 98	60%	60%
City of Gas 99	60%	60%
City of Gas 100	60%	60%

[illegible][illegible]

North-West Bell Tr	41	108	1075
Ora S Line 48 '29		92 1/2	93
Ora Ry & Cal 58 '46		88	88
Ora Portland 48 '41		92 1/2	92 1/2
Ora & Nav Ss '27		99 1/2	99 1/2
Ora S Line 58	103 1/2		103 1/2
Oils Steel 1st 7 1/2 '47	83 1/2		83 1/2
Ore 1st 1st 1st 1st 1st	102 1/2		102 1/2
Pack T & T Ss '37	97 1/2		97 1/2
Packard Motor Ss '41		107	107
Penn Am Pet Co 78 '38	102 1/2		102 1/2
Penn R R Ss 68	101 1/2		101 1/2
Penn R R 6 1/2 '46		111	110 1/2
Penn R R 1st 1st 1st	109 1/2		109 1/2
Peoria & E Inc	20	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pere Marq Ss A 58	96 1/2		96 1/2
Philadelphia Co 88 '44	100		100
P. & C C & C 48 '48	100		100
Prod & Refin Ss '31	108		108
Punta Sugar Trs '37	107 1/2		107 1/2
Reading 48 '37	84 1/2		84 1/2
Refr 1st 1st 1st 1st	94 1/2		94 1/2
Repub I & Steel Ss 40	94 1/2		94 1/2
R I A & L 41 '34	80 1/2		80 1/2
Sak & Co Tr 42	100 1/2		100 1/2

Seaboard Air Line Rf 4s '59	394	394
Seaboard Air Line Rf 4s '48	181	391
Seaboard Air Line Rf 4s '48	53	375
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	974	974
Sinclair Oil Tr 37	101	100%
Sinclair Pipe Lf 4s '42	88	88%
Sinclair Pipe Lf 4s '42	38	38%
So Bell Tel 5s '41	96	96
So Pac fd 4s '55	871	871
So Pac fd 4s '39	923	923
So Pac fd 4s '39	923	923
So Pac Through S L 4s '60	823	823
So Railway 4s '58	647	647
So Railway 4s '58	67	67%
So P R Sugar Tr 41	100	100
So Railway 6 1/8s '56	1011	1011
S L & S F Inc 6s '69	591	591
S L & S F Inc 6s '69	76	76%
S L & S F 4s '60	701	70
S L & S F 4s '60	85	81%
S L & S F 6 1/8s '28	100	100
S L & S F 6 1/8s '28	94	94
S L & S W 4s '53	81	81
S L & S W 1st 4s '93	78	78
S L & S W 1st 4s '93	774	774
S L & I M 4s '29	98	98
S L I M 4s '29	98	98

Steel & Tube Tr C '51	101%	101%
Sug Estates of Oriente Tr	42.9	97
Tenn Power & L Co '48	94%	94
Union Pac St L & W '40	98%	99
Third Adv Ad '60	60%	66
Third Adv Ad '60	56	56
Union Pac St L & W '40	103%	103
Toledo Edison Tr '41	106%	106%
Toledo Traction Co '26	98%	98
T S L & W '40	73	73
Union Pac St L & W '40	100	100
Union Bag & F '60 A '48	97%	97%
Union Pac Rf 4e 2003	85	85%
Union Pac Rf 4e 2003	90%	90%
Union Pac Rf 4e 2003	94%	94%
Union Pac Rf 4e 2003	103%	103%
Union Tank Co '38	104	104
Union Tank Co '38	100	100
U S Smelting & '26	100%	100%
U S Realty '54 '24	99%	109%
U S Rubber '54 '24	88%	88%
U S Rubber '54 '24	87%	87%
Utah Light & S '47	87	87
Utah Power & L '44	91	91%
Utah Power & L '44	92	91
Vac Chem Tr '41	95	95

Var. Car Chem lat is '23	100%	100		
Ya. Ry is '82	97%	97		96%
Vertientes	97%	97		96%
Wabash lat is '91	97%	97		96%
Wabash lat is '92	97%	97		96%
Warner Sugar Ts '41	103%	103		103%
West Pac lat is '48	81%	81		81%
West Pac lat is '49	81%	81		81%
West Union 4 1/2% '50	91%	91		91%
West Maryland 4 1/2% '52	62	62		62
West Pac 4 1/2% '52	91	91		91
Westinghouse Ts '56	93	93		93
Wickwire-Spencer Ts '28	107	107		107
Winchester R & T 7 1/2% '41	94%	94		93%
Winchester Ts '43	93	93		93%
Wilson lat is '61	93	93		93%
Wilson 7 1/2% '31	103	103		103%
<b>LIBERTY BONDS</b>				
Open	High	Low	Dec. 28	Dec. 28
4 1/2% 1947-100	105.66	106.66	106.66	106.66
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	98.96	99.96	98.96	98.96
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	98.48	98.48	98.48	98.36
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	98.93	98.93	98.92	98.98
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	98.93	98.93	98.92	98.98
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	98.93	98.93	98.92	98.98
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	100.42	100.42	100.42	100.42
4 1/2% at 4 1/2%	99.93	99.93	99.92	99.94

FOREIGN BONDS		High	Last	Low
Argentina 7s '27		100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Italy Rerne 8s '45		110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Italy Bordaux 4s '46		78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Italy Christiania 8s '45		100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Italy Copenhagen 4s '46		90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Italy Lyons 8s '34		98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Italy Marseilles 8s '34		78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Italy Montevideo 7s '52		90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Italy Porto Alegre 8s '45		97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Italy Rio Janeiro 8s '47		97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Italy Rio Janeiro 8s '48		97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Italy Solisoon 8s '36		78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Italy Valparaiso 8s '45		72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Italy Zurich 8s '45		72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Colombia 6s '96		9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Peru Selme 1s '43		88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Canada 6s '28		93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Canada 6s '29		93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
dominion Canada 5s '31		101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
dominion Canada 6s '32		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
dominion Re 5s '43		85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
French Ind Indies 4s '47		93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
French Ind Indies 5s '52		93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
French Republic 7s '41		94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

	High	Low	2 P.M.
1900 Acme Co'sal	33	33	33
1900 Acme Pkg	33	33	33
1900 Alford Co of Am	28	28	28
1900 Am Hawaiian S	15	15	15
200 Bklyn City R.R.	8	8	8
200 B'nk Buys	8	8	8
200 Cent Teresa Sup Co	14	14	14
1900 Cleveland Auto	31	31	31
1900 Columbia Paper	32	32	32
1900 Cuban Don Sup	75	75	75
Del L & W Coal	110	110	110
1400 Del L & W Coal	110	110	110
2800 Durant Mot	73	74	74
2800 Durant Mot Ind	23	24	24
1900 Edison Met	10	10	10
2000 Federal Telegraph	64	64	64
1900 General Motor	25	25	25
400 Gillette Sal Raz	253	253	253
700 Glen Alden Coal	86	86	86
200 Glen Alden Coal	86	86	86
200 Goodyear Tire	30	30	30
200 Goodyear Tire	30	30	30

400 Hudson Man pr	41	40	41
1000 Hudson Arm	11	11	11
1 Mitchell Mot	1	1	1
100 Naah Mot pr	3634	3634	3634
100 Oesela Cir	11	11	11
<b>OILS</b>			
600 Anglo Am Oil	1834	174	18
1000 Anglo Am Oil	1834	174	18
1200 Buckeye P L	88	88	88
500 Conti Oil	1834	161	1534
1000 Conti Oil	1834	161	1534
285 Imp Oil Can	1144	1124	1134
1000 Imp Oil Can	1144	1124	1134
200 Nat Tank	282	282	108
1000 Northern P L	1064	1064	108
1000 Northern P L	312	312	312
1000 Northern P L	312	312	312
1000 Penn Oil	158	158	158
1000 Penn Oil	158	158	158
11900 S O of Ind	1174	1154	116
11900 S O of Ken	1174	1124	112
7000 S O of Ken	1174	1124	112
2700 S O of Ken	1174	1124	112
2800 Vacuum Oil w l	4074	408	4034
2800 Vacuum Oil w l	4074	408	4034
2400 Carib Synd	94	94	94
1200 Cif Sy	174	1714	1724
1200 Cif Sy	174	1714	1724
300 do "B" pr	174	174	174
4300 Croole Synd	1	2	2
1000 Erial Oil	1	1	1
1000 Erial Oil	1	1	1

[illegible]

1 Am Gas & Elec Co.. 97½ 97½ 97½

Cal & Hecla	876	58	277	
Cal & Arizona	298	285	280	287
Columbia	298	285	280	287
Cop Range	38	38	38	38
Davis Dale	3	3	3	3
East Butte	3	3	3	3
East Mfg	8	8	8	8
East	8	8	8	8
E Mass Ry	204	204	204	204
E Mass Ry pt 58	68	68	68	68
E Mass Ry pt 59	67	67	67	67
E Mass Ry B 44	44	44	44	44
Eldon Mfg Co 12	12	12	12	12
Elmer	104	104	104	104
Franklin	13	13	13	13
Greenfield	11	11	11	11
Greeneville	18	18	18	18
Rubber	18	18	18	18
Inland Cotton of 71	71	71	71	71
Inland Coppers	1014	1014	1014	1014
Kerr Lake	3	3	3	3
Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
Lake Copper	1	1	1	1
Low's Plant 10	10	10	10	10
Mackinac Michl	614	614	614	614
Miami	274	274	274	274
Mc Central	47	47	47	47
Mass Gas	87	87	87	87
Mass Gas	87	87	87	87

May	.....	.45%	.48	.45%	.45%
July	.....	.45%	.42%	.45%	.45%
Lard:	.....				
Dec.	16.87½				
Jan.	16.87	10.75	10.57	10.87	

b Bid.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hanitz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations in cents 3/16, 7/8, 1.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan.	26.06	26.54	26.06	26.43	26.39
Mar.	26.42	26.50	26.38	26.76	26.22
May	26.02	26.84	26.42	26.76	26.22
Oct.	26.30	26.70	26.35	26.65	26.19
Oct.	24.46	24.71	24.43	24.71	24.39

### COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.69½	1.47½	1.40
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.49	1.28½	1.25½
Corn, No. 3 yellow	.90½	.80½	.68
Oats, No. 2 white	.67	.54½	.47½
Barley, Minnesota	1.75	1.75	1.75
Lard, prime	11.40	12.15	9.50

1 Am Gas & Elec Co.. 97½ 97½ 97½















## EDUCATIONAL

## The Schools Provided for Natives and Young Frenchmen in Morocco

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence

FRANCE. In her direction of public education in Morocco, has aimed to come into close contact with the native circles while safeguarding the interests of the colonists. The purpose was, first, to give to the young Frenchmen—sons of functionaries, officers, colonists, tradesmen and industrialists—the same instruction as they would be given in France in primary and secondary schools and, second, to help in the intellectual and moral elevation of the native population by giving them an instruction which, while not running against their beliefs and customs, would enable the young Moroccans to become well-educated tradesmen and artisans.

The number of schools in Morocco has increased each year since the French protectorate was established in 1916. The French schools have increased from 61 to 87; the Franco-Arabian schools from 53 to 63, and the Franco-Israélite or Israélite from 26 to 42. The pupils increased from 14,824 in 1916 to 25,159 in 1921.

Among the many problems which were posed when the protectorate was established, the school problem was not the least important. The population composed of European, Mussulman, and Jewish elements required plans and programs of education specially studied. M. Roger Lechesnet gives in *Excelsior* some interesting particulars about educational matters in Morocco.

Before 1912 there existed in Morocco only a few French schools established in the ports, subsidized by the French legation at Tangiers, to which could be added certain Israélite schools created in the populous quarters—the mellahs—of the chief towns and subsidized by the Universal Israélite Alliance.

The secondary teaching is given in four colleges and lycées at Rabat, Oujda, Casablanca and Tangiers, towns in which can also be found colleges for girls. All the primary schools reserve an important place to professional and technical teaching. Casablanca possesses an industrial and commercial school.

For the natives there are first the Mussulman schools where the elements of French arithmetic and manual work are taught. Above these elementary schools there are two Mussulman colleges at Fez and at Rabat, created with a view to giving a more extended instruction and culture to the young Mussulmans who intend to go in for big commerce and to take up the political, judiciary and administrative functions of the maghzen. The studies in these colleges last four years and comprise the teaching of Arab, French, mathematics, history, geography, object lessons, and Koranic Law. At the end of the four years the pupils go through an examination to obtain the Diplôme de Fin d'Etudes Secondaires. Still higher studies are undertaken at the Institut de Rabat. There the Moroccan students can develop their knowledge of the French language, and Moroccan history and geography. There are lessons of Arabian language and literature, of Berber dialects, and ethnography. There it is that interpreters and functionaries of the maghzen are trained. There are moreover given the rudiments of Moroccan administrative law, Mussulman law, French law, Berber custom law, for those who desire to make a deeper study of certain administrative and juridical questions and for those who

wish to enter the corps of Contrôleurs Civils.

M. Hardy, who directs in Morocco public instruction and beaux arts, endeavors to direct the natives toward agriculture by training young men able to conduct horticultural and market gardening enterprises as well as to become valuable auxiliaries to the colonists.

There are 18 rural schools, and agricultural lessons are given in the superior Franco-Arabian schools of Rabat and Fez. Then the young natives receive a practical teaching in the gardens of Meknes and in the nursery garden of Sefou.

Natives are received in experimental farms at Fez and Casablanca while young Frenchmen who have been trained in the Instituts Agronomiques of the metropolis there find the necessary initiation to social and agricultural circles of Morocco before they settle as colonists.

tion, which was made during the war, by the Society for the Propagation of Foreign Languages in France, and was readily accepted by the London County Council. The English students write their letters in English and the French students write in French. The advantage by no means ends with the receipt by each of letters written in a foreign language. French students are visiting England and English students are visiting France; a stimulus is given to each to learn the language of the other; relationship between the young people of the two countries is established on the friendliest terms; and, as one of the reports from the evening institutes puts it, "English students are brought into touch with France as a living country and with French as a living language." Efforts are made to establish the link between students of the same class. Thus, English girl typists are put into correspondence with French girl typists, teachers with teachers, clerks with clerks, and always girls with girls of similar age and men with men.

A scheme with wider aims and of a far more comprehensive nature is that which has for its object the set-

## Germany's Propitious Change in School Methods

Berlin, Germany  
Special Correspondence

THE child has a right to a happy school life, and the adult has no right to harass the child with heavy tasks and to haunt him with examinations. The school must not be a place for drudgery work nor a place that interferes with the life that is natural to the child. The school is justified only when it is a part of the world in which the child lives to live and act. The child should enjoy his mental awakening and find a pleasure in searching, assimilating and in learning to use his gifts. This was the attitude recently taken by Ober-Stadtschulrat Paulsen, head of public instruction in Berlin.

Mr. Paulsen was called to his post by the majority of the Berlin population owing to the work he did in Hamburg as a school reformer. He is a Social Democrat. In an interview, Mr. Paulsen was questioned as follows:

"Is there still much opposition from reactionary parties?"

"Yes, because they look upon the

parents and teachers are very enthusiastic for these schools."

Mr. Paulsen's ideas and plans are, in the main, as follows:

The school should not merely be a place for instruction, but a field of activity where the child can fully satisfy his desires for suitable occupation. The first years of school life are to be spent in so-called "foundation schools," where there is no outlined systematic teaching, no grinding of knowledge into the child, but where the child's thinking capacities and his manual faculties are developed.

There is no systematic religious teaching given, but the children are to be taught to live according to the highest fundamentals by applying them in their daily life, that is to say, in their relations to their companions. One of the chief aims of the new school is to establish right social relations, to lead the children to good fellowship, to co-operation. The old social division of the child into the intellectual faculties, but did not see that relations existed between the individual and society. The new school is to be the first manifestation of the desire to co-operate, teaching the child the necessary esteem for his fellow creatures and teaching him not to interfere with the individuality and with the conviction of others. The child is to be led to see that the individual must serve the whole and the whole the individual.

Great importance is to be attached to the developing of the linguistic faculties. The child is to be led to desire to convey his thoughts, to desire to communicate with others. This is to lead him to strive to express himself clearly and to the point, to express himself with tact and with taste. The children will not be forced to learn poetry by heart but they are to learn to love it and to desire to recite. Great importance is also attached to developing the appreciation of music. As to the teaching of drawing, mechanics, needlework, etc., the chief attention is given not to mechanical imitation work, but to form the taste and to encourage the desire for individual invention. In mathematics the child is to be brought into living contact with space and numbers and Mr. Paulsen feels sure, that the result will be that in the upper forms there will not be so many pupils that abhor mathematics and are unable to grasp it.

The great aim of the new school is culture, the development of the intellect and the heart. The mistake of the past has been that though they decidedly trained the intellect, they turned out more mechanical beings than humans. In these times of great distress Germany must get a stream of new life from the heart of the people. There must be an awakening to the necessity for true education and the parents must go hand in hand with the school.

I asked if the parents show real interest. Mr. Paulsen said that he found great willingness. One of his public appeals was answered by so many letters of approval from parents, teachers, and young people that he was convinced that the time was ripe. Of course, since the revolution the parents have taken a more active part in school life in Germany. They have

meetings and debates with the teachers.

In a speech before the town council last year Mr. Paulsen said: "It is a great mistake to believe that European humanity and its culture have become soulless and are now going down. In the sense of a common culture Europe has never had a soul yet. . . . We must not be disheartened in the times of our deepest distress. Without faith in the future we shall never succeed in building up the new society, and neither the new school."

## Mr. Fisher's Achievements for British Schools

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

—The chief event which has taken place in British education within the last few months is the retirement, on political grounds, of Mr. H. A. J. Fisher from the presidency of the Board of Education. He will always be remembered by educationists as the author of the Act of 1918, which is generally acknowledged to be the framework of one of the greatest educational systems in the world. Although it is sometimes asserted that the act is a "dead letter," yet before his retirement Mr. Fisher had succeeded in putting into operation 52 out of its 54 clauses. The only provision of outstanding importance which is not yet realized is the clause dealing with day continuation schools.

A summary of Mr. Fisher's achievements during his tenure of office affords much encouragement to educationists. In spite of the fact that the country has just emerged from a great

war, and has incurred a huge debt the interest upon which is over £300,000,000 per year; in spite of the prevalence of unemployment and had trade, education in Britain has not gone back, but has, on the contrary, made a great step forward. Two years have been added to the elementary school life of the child; the industrial exploitation of the child has been greatly restricted by the shortening of the daily time during which he or she can be employed before or after school; the number of maintenance allowances and free places for secondary education has been largely increased; and the number of children in secondary schools has been doubled.

Former service men to the number of 27,000 have been educated with grants from the state in universities and technical colleges; 80 per cent of these men came from homes whence it would have been impossible for them to proceed to a university in the ordinary course. As to teachers, it has been Mr. Fisher's aim, and in this he has in a great measure succeeded, to place the profession upon a liberal basis in the matter of salaries and public esteem. The average salary has more than doubled, and owing to the reform of the grant system whereby 60 per cent of teachers' salaries are paid from central sources, their prospects of continued generous treatment are bright. In a recent speech Mr. Fisher claimed that the only one of the reforms he set out to carry which he had failed to achieve was the reform of the University of London. The gratitude of educationists of all grades to Mr. Fisher is well expressed in his re-election as M. P. for the English universities.

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## International Amity by Student Contacts

LONDON (Special Correspondence)

—The tendency toward international intercourse and solidarity is making headway in a field which will, perhaps, be more fruitful than any other. The propagation of international friendship among students which is being forwarded by several methods, cannot but be productive of good results in the direction of international amity in the future. The idea of individual correspondence has been adopted this year in connection with the evening institutes under the London Education Committee, and 1000 English students are now corresponding with a similar number of French students. The scheme originated in a sugges-

ting up of a students' international bureau. The first step in this direction was taken in 1919 when the International Confederation of Students was started by the French National Union of Students. The movement made little headway until this year when it received the support of the newly formed English National Union of Students. This body, which was initiated in February of this year, is a federation of the university unions or student councils, of all the universities of England and Wales, and numbers over 60,000 members. It has a central office in London which maintains the practical co-operation of English students with those in other countries, and carries on a large variety of services for the universities and colleges.

These services include the arrangement of foreign travel and special

schools as a field for political activity. But the school is not to take part in politics. Our task is to discern the real nature of the child, the real nature of man in fact, and to develop the child's faculties accordingly."

"Are you hopeful regarding the realization of your plans?"

"Indeed I am. I am at my post for that purpose. For one thing, we have the permission of the Ministry to establish 'fellowship schools,' some of which are already under way. The

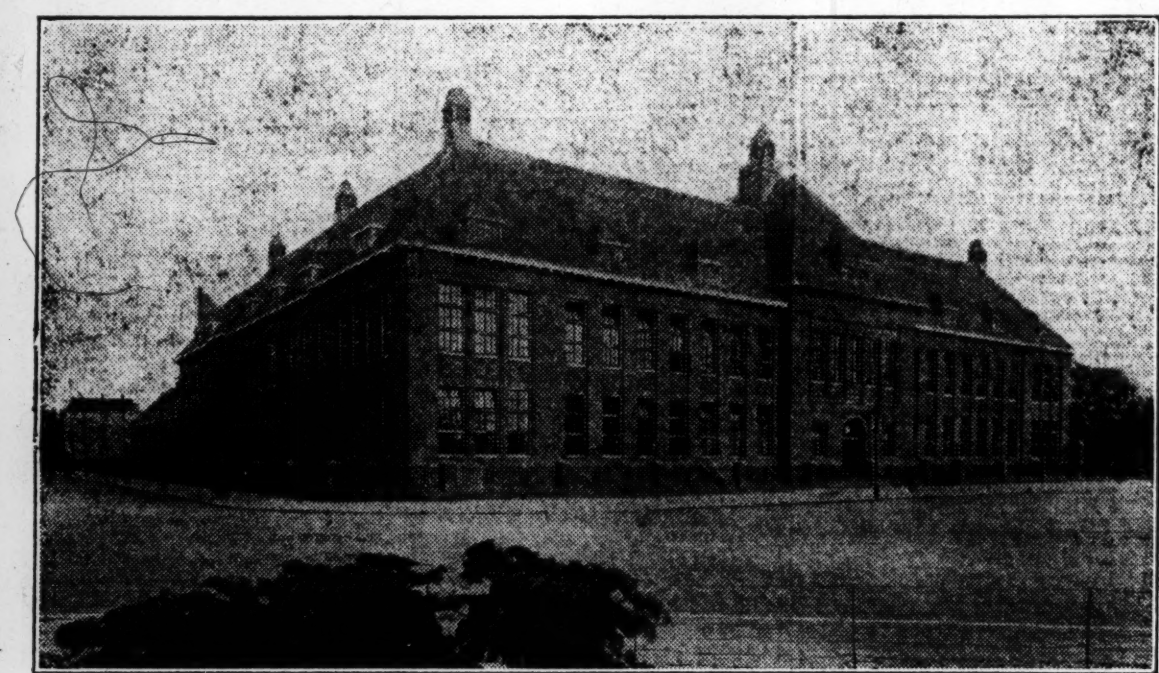
## Tolstoy's Words, Keystone of School

"MORE than half my life I spent in seeking peace and contentment. I sought it in society life, in military life, in literary life, in sport and dissipation, but I failed to find it in any of these. I found it at last in work on my farm."

Count Leo Tolstoy told this to Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, a Philadelphian, who came to him more than a quarter century ago, full of concern over the welfare of his coreligionists in Russia. Those were days of pogroms and persecutions, and Rabbi Krauskopf had gone abroad to seek aid and counsel for his people among the great ones. Tolstoy could do nothing for the Jews of Russia, but his counsel for those who migrate to America was: "Do not allow a ghetto to spring up in your land. Ghettos invite slavery, poverty, discontent, labor troubles, lawlessness, moral, mental and physical diseases. Lead the tens of thousands of people that congest and corrupt your cities to the idle and fertile land, and you will please not only them but your country and spread a good name for your people throughout other lands, for all the world honors and protects a bread producer and is eager to welcome him. Begin with the young, and the old will follow."

These words were the keystone upon which the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, which is now celebrating its twenty-fifth year, was reared. Rabbi Krauskopf came back to America. He told his plan for founding an agricultural college to a few friends. They laughed at him. He withdrew from the bank his savings—\$3500, and adding to it the small amount that he was able to raise by means of a tour through the country, he bought an abandoned farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and having found eight young men, eager to learn farming, he opened his college. They called the school Krauskopf's folly in those days, and the young men who went to it were so much derided as "book farmers" that they dreaded necessary trips into Doylestown. But then, the first class of eight completed their three years of training and were graduated. The boys went on farms, and reports began to travel back to Doylestown that these farm school boys were first-class farmers. So the institution grew, until today it possesses 500 acres of the finest land in Bucks County, 40 buildings, with its equipment and is valued at \$500,000. It is crowded to its capacity by 120 students and is now seeking a fund of \$1,000,000 to make possible that growth which will provide room for the hundreds of boys who want this chance to become tillers of the soil.

Hundreds of boys have helped Dr. Joseph Krauskopf to build the pres-



Training of Holland's Future Cotton Mill Directors and Foremen Is Assured by This New Textile High School in Enschede, the Center of the Manufacturing District

## Modern Textile School Fills Long-Felt Need in Holland

The Hague, Holland  
Special Correspondence

THOMAS AINSWORTH, an Englishman, visiting in 1833 that part of eastern Holland which is called Twente, was struck by the poverty of this thinly populated and unfertile region. In order to help the people, he established at Goor a primitive weaving school and taught the laborers how to use the new English hand looms. The accomplished pupils were used for teaching newcomers, and in this way the weaving industry (mostly of cotton goods) was started in Twente. Nowadays it is one of the main continental centers of this industry, with a prosperous and large population.

The wealth which this industry has brought to the inhabitants of Enschede, the main center of the Twente cotton textile mills, can be gauged when it is considered that 16½ per

cent of the total income tax of Holland in 1919-20 was paid by the town. The Dutch textile industry is so well organized that it is one of the few branches in which no unemployment of any considerable extent during the last years has prevailed.

On the initiative of a number of mill-owners in Enschede, plans for a modern textile school with all the necessary equipment and machinery were studied some years ago and building started in 1920. This fall the school was opened.

The school is destined to meet the needs of two distinct classes of students: (a) Those who wish to become mill directors; (b) those who plan to be foremen. Evening classes are also connected with the school. The number of (b) students is particularly small, but it is expected that the labor classes will understand soon the great advantage of this course.

BECAUSE of the Monday holiday the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor will appear on Tuesday, Jan. 2.



# AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

## Airplane Speeds of the Future

THE history of the making of predictions as to the future of aeronautical development is coextensive with the history of flying itself. Indeed it goes much further back, for we may fairly include among such predictions the vehement assertions of all those who, scarce two decades ago, knew with absolute certainty that no airplane would ever fly and that it was the folly to waste one's time in seeking to emulate the birds.

The making of forecasts has advanced to a stage beyond the point of total denial of a possibility of flight, but there has never been a time when the guesses of an earlier year as to the probable accomplishment within a specified period were not being nullified by the facts.

### Prediction as a Guide

Despite the partial futility of speculating as to what will be done in the fact of a virtual certainty that one's speculations will fall wide of the mark, the attempt is nevertheless of some use. The making of estimates of what performance will be two or ten or forty years from now at least gives a mark to which to aim and it affords a little guidance to those whose affairs are likely to be modified by the development of the aeronautical art. Even a poor prediction is better than none.

Manifestly a clear look into the future can best be obtained if we gain perspective by retiring into the past to gain our point of view. History and prophecy are successive stages of the same process and the present forms only a point on the line of events, not a sharp break between two distinct sequences. The historical perspective was given in last week's article, and the future may be treated as was the past under the three headings of speed, altitude, and duration. Most of the important functions to which the aircraft are turned, especially in the domain of commerce, will be found to depend primarily on one of these elements of performance or on combinations among them. We shall confine ourselves for the present to speed, leaving altitude and duration for subsequent treatment.

### Unlimited Speeds Talked Of

It has long been the delight of prophets and of inventors whose sanguine nature has caused their discussion of speed to talk of speeds increasing without limit, of speeds of 400, 600, and 800 miles an hour and even more. The burden of proof is always on the man who says that a thing is impossible, for much which was supposedly impossible has had a way of being realized in engineering science, but at least it can be definitely stated that such speeds as those just mentioned are not in present prospect and cannot be realized with airplanes approaching the present type, and even if they could it would be impractical to make use of them for commercial purposes. The position of the reasons for this statement requires a little arithmetic. An airplane flying 240 miles per hour, only a little higher than the best speed reached by Lieut. Maughan at Detroit, has a propeller thrust of about one and a quarter pounds for every horsepower of the engine. That is the only force available to drive the airplane and there is no conceivable way in which it can be increased more than a few per cent. Indeed, if the propeller were 100 per cent efficient, with no power losses at all, the driving force would be only one and six-tenths pounds per horsepower. To secure more than that would be to get more power out than is put in and would effectively be perpetual motion.

At the present time, high-speed airplanes fly very inefficiently at maximum speed as the necessary result of designing for a moderate landing speed. This handicap can only be overcome as suggested in this column several weeks ago, by provision of means of varying the area of the wings or otherwise modifying the lift during flight. We may suppose, however, that such means will be invented and applied and that by refining the design of the airplane to the utmost by withdrawing the wheels into the body and otherwise suppressing every possible ounce of resistance, the total resistance in flight at maximum speed will be reduced to one-eighth of the weight. It is very difficult to conceive of a greater advance than this with an airplane in any way resembling those used at present, and even this is dependent upon engineering advances which will not be made without great difficulty and long research. Supposing it to be done, however, the maximum weight that the airplane will be able to carry a 240 m. p. h. will be eight times one and one-quarter, or ten pounds a horsepower. In a commercial airplane, at least 75 per cent of this would have to go into the power plant, the airplane structure, the fuel, and the weight of the crew, leaving only 25 per cent, or two and one-half pounds a horsepower, available for paying load. To operate with so low a load ratio as that is obviously uneconomical.

### For Commercial Purposes

If the speed were raised to 300 miles per hour the total load which could be carried on the same assumptions of the maximum reasonable advance in design and invention would be eight pounds a horsepower and the pay load not over one and three-quarters, while for 400 miles the pay load would be cut to certainly not more than one pound a horsepower. These figures are absolute maxima, and they hold good for all altitudes and for all conditions of flight. It may be remarked, however, that one of the most hopeful manners of approaching the conditions set forth, under which the airplane will be able to operate at maximum efficiency and maximum speed simultaneously, is by operation at a very high altitude. A heavily loaded airplane equipped with a supercharger gains speed steadily

as it climbs up to a great height, and by flying commercially at altitudes of 20,000 or 30,000 feet, speeds of 200 miles per hour or even a little more may ultimately become practicable for regular transport. To talk of doubling that speed in commercial operation with airplanes or helicopters or airships, however, is only possible for those without knowledge of the facts which govern all air navigation.

The limiting maximum speed of racing airplanes is solely dependent on the point to which the weight carried in flight for every horsepower can be reduced and on the efficiency from an aerodynamic point of view, as represented by the ratio of resistance to weight. If that ratio still be taken as eight, and if the same assumptions regarding the combination of maximum efficiency with maximum speed be continued, the limiting speed would rise to 480 miles per hour, with a total weight of five pounds per horsepower. This is about the lowest power loading that has yet been realized, but of course it may be improved on in years to come. It is nevertheless very difficult to believe in the probability of such speeds as that just mentioned, even with the lightening of structural weights to which we may look forward, as an airplane doing 480 miles an hour at its point of maximum efficiency, even at great altitudes, would be of the most fantastic proportions. Taking as an illustration the engine with which the Pulitzer Trophy was won and which developed 400 horsepower, and supposing it mounted in an airplane weighing 2000 pounds complete ready for flight, the wing surface which would be required for a speed of 480 miles an hour at maximum efficiency and a 20,000-foot altitude would be only nine square feet. In other words, the form would be that of a winged projectile with a body just large enough to house an engine and pilot and with a single supporting wing only about seven feet wide. Such a machine could hardly be expected to show the efficiency ratios already specified.

On the whole, it seems perfectly safe to say that we shall not see the attainment of a speed in excess of 325 miles per hour within the next 10 years unless by some unlooked-for invention which modifies the very fundamentals on which the operation of aircraft now rests.

## WESTERN

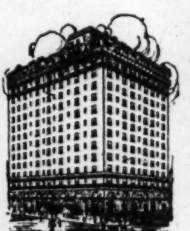
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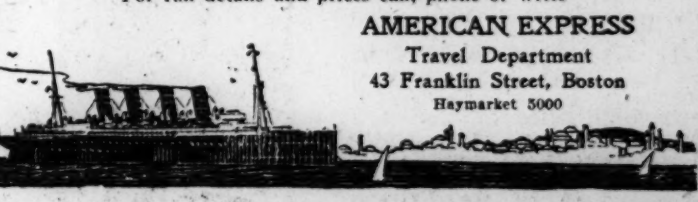


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TWO young gentlemen with athletic and business capabilities seek positions singly or together. Box 8226, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED GOVERNERS, child lover, desires daily or resident work. Box 7432, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

COMPETENT stenographer seeks re-employment; speaks 120-150; gen. office routine and initiative; ex. refs. B. H. 18, Frogmoor, Hampstead, N. W. 5.

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LADY'S COTTAGE, well and prettily furnished, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, good office, all modern; centrally heated; gas, electric, central heating, and all modern conveniences. 15, Park Road, Hove, Brighton. Tel. 240.

PLAT—Self contained, 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, electric light, gas, or unfurn. 20A, Puntley, Tunbridge Wells.

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SPECIALISTS IN  
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AUCTIONS: Periodical Sales of Property and Effects  
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Voice Production and Singing

SPENCER THOMAS  
Also available for Concerts & at Homes.  
Apply WIGMORE HALL STUDIOS, London, W. 1.

44, HOGARTH ROAD, EARLS COURT, S. W. 5. For the benefit of those desiring to speak and read audibly and distinctly at committee and other meetings, classes are being held at above address. Interview on application.

TO MUSIC STUDENTS—MISS MARY TURNER, VOYALIST & PIANIST, receives pupils at her studio 107, Canaling Street, Liverpool. She will be pleased to give advice regarding her plans of tuition, or arrange interviews, on application.

EXPERT language teacher, university coach; phonetic training ensures pure accent French & English, adults and children. Aimee Estaline, 72 Upper Gloucester Place, London, N. W. 1.

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Classified Advertisements for the Monitor are received at the following offices:

Boston, 107 Falmouth Street, Tel. Back Bay 4330  
New York, 21 East 40th Street, Tel. Murray Hill 0777  
Cleveland, 512 Bulky Building, Tel. Cherry 2069  
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Building, Tel. Wabash 7152  
Kansas City, 502-A Commerce Building, Tel. Delaware 272  
San Francisco, 290 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg., Tel. Sutter 7440  
Los Angeles, 420 Sun Nuya Building, Tel. 13831  
Seattle, 703 Empire Building, Tel. Main 3904  
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives of The Christian Science Monitor in many cities of the United States and other countries. Rate 20 cents a line, minimum three lines.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN  
ESTATE MANAGER  
Manager of wide experience in the handling of private estates, and in all matters relating to commercial properties, wishes position of responsibility in connection with growing of flowers, shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees; handling of fancy stock, poultry, etc.; and overseeing street and repair of buildings, development of water power, erection of bridges, etc. Possession of business education; any location; salary \$5,000. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED FINANCIAL MAN AND MANAGER  
Gentleman, unmarried, with extensive experience in the New York financial district, well versed in values of investment securities of all kinds, desires a position as manager or in a confidential capacity with a firm or individual of high business principles; no preference as to location. Box 1-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN  
desires connection with firm; nine years' executive salesmanship experience; have traveled nearly every state in Union; willing to invest \$1000 or accept agency, or as representative anywhere. Highest references. Box H-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

ADVERTISER requires position: has thorough knowledge of the brass trade in all its branches; 10 years' experience vice and lathe to executive positions; home or abroad. Box 8244, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER  
Experienced young man of fact and initiative, unquestioned ability, seeks advancement with high class connection. Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN  
EXPERIENCED infant nurse or small child; Scotch; city references; New York City or vicinity. Box 1-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, unquestionable character, desires position with Pittsburgh (or vicinity) concern. Address Box 92, Oakmont, Pa.

LADY wishes to help with children or adult child or part day; references. Phone for particulars. Box 5344, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS  
BUY "ENDERFORM" BRASSIERES  
DIRECT FROM MAKER  
PINK AND WHITE SATIN  
Sizes 32 to 44—Price \$1.25  
Apr. 47, 611 West 11th St., New York City.

TEACHERS  
AT ONCE—Two women teachers, one for primary work, other for third and fourth grade; boys' boarding school, adjacent Chicago. T-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA  
Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD  
Established 1883

A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.

Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

Phoenix Press Co.  
Calgary, Alberta  
Phone M-4043

GIFTS  
DIER, SPARKLING, LTD.  
JEWELERS  
808 1st St., WEST CALGARY  
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY  
Phone M-4043

Fresh Cut Flowers  
GERALD GIBSON LIMITED  
Calgary, Alberta  
Flower Phone M. 0904

Imperial Mercantile Agency (Bonded)  
COLLECTION SPECIALISTS  
300 N. W. Travelers Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.  
Phone M. 6819

THE DON CLEANING & DYEING CO.  
"The Busy Cleaners"  
CALGARY, ALTA. Phone M. 8235

For Satisfaction in Greenery, Two Stores.  
Cor. 15 Ave., and 5 St. E.  
Cor. 14 Ave., and 5 St. E.  
Phone M-2954.

KRAFT THE FURRIER  
Furs remodeled, reined and stored.  
1211 First St., West. Est. 1908. M. 3995

EDMONTON  
THE  
Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL LTD.  
Edmonton, Alberta. Canada.

HAMILTON, ONT.  
IN THE FAMOUS NIAGARA PENINSULA

The Spectator  
Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of "Pittsburgh" of Canada, has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial area and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

For 77 years the Spectator has been a leading daily newspaper in this territory.

MONTREAL  
SOUTHAM PRESS  
LIMITED

AT 128 BLEURY ST.  
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithography.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
In the Capital of Canada

The Citizen  
which was established in 1844, is considered an effective advertising medium.

Rates on application.  
"The Citizen aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.  
High-Class Men's Furnishings

Sole Agents "Jaeger Pure Wool"  
619 Hastings St., W., and 648 Granville St.

THE LADIES' STORE  
564 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

MARPOLE COAL CO., Ltd.  
COAL  
WELLINGTON COMOX

1001 Main Street, Victoria, B. C.

CANDY SHOP  
Keh's  
makes all its own sweets  
from the finest ingredients  
and purest of your patronage.

814 Robson Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

WM. GRAY  
408 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL CAFE  
First Class Meals  
Prices Very Moderate

Reymour St., opp. Spencer's Vancouver, B. C.

Artistic Designs in Furniture,  
Drapery and Upholstery at  
D. A. SMITH'S

908 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

COLLINS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT  
CO., LIMITED  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
Reports, Investigations, Exploration  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

EVANS—COLEMAN—EVANS  
COAL MERCHANTS  
Phone Seymour 2988

CAMERA AND ARTS LTD.  
Let us do your developing and printing.  
610 Granville Street VANCOUVER

FRED L. TOWNLEY  
ROBT. M. MATHESON  
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS  
Vancouver, B. C.

H. A. C. BAKERY  
HIGH CLASS CAKES AND PASTRIES  
702 Granville St., Next to Orpheum Cafe

See MRS. CORBETT for  
Quality Service, Value in  
HOUSE DRESSES

245 Broadway, W. Vancouver, B. C.

A. L. P. HUNTER  
General Practice of Law  
Law Offices—701-2 Birk Bldg.

WISTARIA  
Cafe, Confectionery  
Popular Prices.  
Corner Opp. Post Office

GRANDVIEW MUSIC HOUSES  
VICTOR RECORDS  
High 1009 1788 Commercial, Vancouver, B. C.

SASKATOON, SASK.  
VALLANCE FUEL CO.  
Opposite Hudson's Bay, Second Ave.

COAL AND WOOD  
Tea-rooms  
Homemade Candies  
"FAREWELL'S"  
Send a box of our chocolates to your friends.  
111 Second Ave., SASKATOON, SASK.

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER  
R. H. MILLIKEN  
Canada Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.

GEO. C. PALMER, L.R.A.M., L.S.M., L.T.S.O.  
Piano, Theory, Harmony, Counterpoint.  
Pupils prepared for any examination.

## CANADA

SASKATOON, SASK.—Continued  
WALTER J. WESTON  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Commercial Audits, Investigations  
Income Tax Procedure  
Central Chambers  
SASKATOON, SASK.

TORONTO, ONTARIO  
R. STEPHENS  
1088 Bathurst Street, Hillcrest 2907

Highclass Boot Repair Works—thorough, skillful workmanship. Shoes called for and delivered. Customers served while out of town.

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LIMITED  
19 Duncan Street  
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Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable assistance to distributors in the Canadian field and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Producers of  
PLEASANT MONDAYS  
SEMI-FINISHED  
TORONTO WASH LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING

Toronto, Ont. Phone Park 8280

Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Gloves  
to pleasing variety. POPULAR PRICES. Our service, store goods and values make shopping a pleasure. Visit us.

Woolnough  
Corsetiers  
806 Yonge Street, Toronto

Mrs. Allan Smith  
Importers of  
LADIES' HATS  
744 1/2 YONGE STREET  
Toronto

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR ADVERTISING  
NORRIS-PATTERSON  
LIMITED  
ADVERTISING AGENCY  
TORONTO

"IT'S ALL IN THE SERVICE"  
FULLERTON'S  
DRESSES, LINEN, NECKWEAR  
Also Made to Order.

111 Bloor St., W. Toronto North 8617

SEND YOUR BUNDLES TO  
LANGLEY'S LIMITED  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
New Plant—Modern Methods  
249 Spadina Road, Hill 8000

WOMAN'S BAKERY  
A. H. LEAKE, Proprietor  
CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS  
430 College St., C. 1401. 270 College St., C. 8967

Why not ring in your order to the  
PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited  
COLLEGE 814

ERNEST C. FETZ  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC  
601 Kent Bldg. Adm. 4442 TORONTO

C. W. WARNER  
PRACTICAL PLUMBER  
232 Victoria Ave., Toronto  
Phone: Gerrard 5322, Nights 6252-J.

MISS D. WAINRIGHT  
Public Stenographer  
1710 Royal Bank Building

SYDNEY ADGEY—Real Estate and Insurance  
North Toronto and Danforth Branches  
1810 Danforth Avenue. Phone Bearch 4707-W.

VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Cuthbertson & Co. Ltd.  
High-Class Men's Furnishings

Sole Agents "Jaeger Pure Wool"  
619 Hastings St., W., and 648 Granville St.

THE LADIES' STORE  
564 Granville St. Vancouver, B. C.

MARPOLE COAL CO., Ltd.  
COAL  
WELLINGTON COMOX

1001 Main Street, Victoria, B. C.

CANDY SHOP  
Keh's  
makes all its own sweets  
from the finest ingredients  
and purest of your patronage.

814 Robson Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

WM. GRAY  
408 Metropolitan Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL CAFE  
First Class Meals  
Prices Very Moderate

Reymour St., opp. Spencer's Vancouver, B. C.

Artistic Designs in Furniture,  
Drapery and Upholstery at  
D. A. SMITH'S

908 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

COLLINS EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT  
CO., LIMITED  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
Reports, Investigations, Exploration  
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EVANS—COLEMAN—EVANS  
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CAMERA AND ARTS LTD.  
Let us do your developing and printing.  
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ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS  
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H. A. C. BAKERY  
HIGH CLASS CAKES AND PASTRIES  
702 Granville St., Next to Orpheum Cafe

See MRS. CORBETT for  
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A. L. P. HUNTER  
General Practice of Law  
Law Offices—701-2 Birk Bldg.

WISTARIA  
Cafe, Confectionery  
Popular Prices.  
Corner Opp. Post Office

GRANDVIEW MUSIC HOUSES  
VICTOR RECORDS  
High 1009 1788 Commercial, Vancouver, B. C.

## CANADA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Continued  
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.  
VANCOUVER

General Department Store  
Service

Exclusive Costumiers and  
Milliners

875 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.  
The Clarke & Stuart Co., Ltd.

Commercial Stationers  
Printers, Bookbinders  
School Supplies

500 Seymour Street VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE INGLEDEW SHOE CO.  
QUALITY FOOTWEAR

666 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

O. B. ALLAN  
"The House of Diamonds"

Specialists in Men's and Women's Wrist Watches  
Every popular design. With or without  
diamonds. Reasonably priced. Guaranteed.  
480-486 GRANVILLE STREET, Corner FENDER

CLUBB & STEWART, LTD.  
Men's and Boys' Fine  
Clothing and Furnishings

MISS M. E. FERRIS  
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER  
417 Rogers Building

SEE R. J. REILLY FOR  
Real Estate—Home—Selling  
419 Fender, W. Box 6082

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
The Tribune

Its remarkable growth in the past two  
years deserves the careful attention  
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"The Tribune aims to be an Independent,  
Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to  
Public Service."

WHITE & MANAHAN, Ltd.  
CLOTHING, MEN'S FURNISHINGS,  
HATS, AND SHOE REPAIRING  
480 Main Street

PURPLE PARROT TEA-ROOM  
MRS. ARTHUR ATKINSON  
281 Smith Street  
Open 12 Noon to 8 P. M.

CARTER'S ART STUDIO  
Studio Hours:



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CHOCOLAT-UNIQUE  
Opposite Royal Hall Grounds  
The House noted for Choice CHOCOLATES and  
for the ORIGINAL  
Harrogate Cream CARAMEL Toffee

**TOPHAM BROS., LTD.**  
Specialists in  
INTERIOR DECORATION  
PAINTERS, ELECTRICIANS, JOINERS, ETC.  
26 Oxford St. Phone 11.

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Tel. Nos. 1041, 1042. Harrogate.  
Café, Station Square.  
Branch Stores: 20 West Park. Tel. No. 90  
COAL, COKE AND FIREWOOD  
WILLIAM TAYLOR  
The Coal Depot, Seamer Road.  
Central Office: 1 Valley Bridge Parade.  
Phone: 63. Trial solicited.

**THE CELEBRATED LAMBSKIN FOOTWEAR**  
As Supplied to H. M. Queen Alexandra  
Ladies' Slippers 2/6. Lambkin Socks 2/6. per pr.  
In White, Light and Dark Natural Skins.  
SHARP, Starbeck Hall, Harrogate.

**WOODS**  
KNARESBORO LINES WAREHOUSE  
PRINCIPAL STREET  
R. Ackrill, Ltd.  
Printers, Stationers and  
Bookbinders.  
HARROGATE

**HARROW-ON-THE-HILL**  
BEST & VRIGHT'S  
HOME-MADE FOOD TOFFEE  
Quantities supplied. Liberal terms.  
Mrs. Lena Chadwick, 15, Peterborough Road.

**KEYWOOD**  
FOOD STORES & CAFE  
14, Market Place, Harwood, Calverton.  
HIGH CLASS GROCERS AND CONFECTIONERS  
All kinds of Dried and Bottled Fruits,  
Hops, Mace and Jams and Sweets.

**HIGH WYCOMBE**  
**JAMES BARLOW**  
The Practical Tailor  
108, OXFORD ROAD  
High Wycombe

**ISLE OF WIGHT-VENTNOR**  
VENTNOR-ISLE OF WIGHT  
DEVONSHIRE TERRACE  
PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED. Private house.  
Pleasant position. MRS. C. P. BIGGS and  
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**KINGSTON-ON-THAMES**  
MILINERY  
"New Modes"  
for Season.

**LEEDS**  
MOTOR SERVICE  
Automobile Engineer & Agent  
**FRANCIS E. COX**  
Alfred Street (Behind Grand Restaurant)  
BOAR LANE, LEEDS.  
Tel. 28119. Wire "Hugler."

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AGENTS FOR  
HINDON, DAINES, R. S. A.  
WOLLAKE, L. E. J.  
STANDARD, R. M. H.  
Expert Service for all makes of Cars.

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LIMITED  
GLASS, CHINA AND CUTLERY  
SHOWROOMS  
8 & 10 NEW BRIGGATE  
LEEDS

**JAMES HARGREAVES & SONS**  
(LEEDS) LTD.  
BEST  
HOUSE COAL

**E. BARROWS & SON**  
19, Commercial Street, Leeds.  
High Class Ladies', Gents' and  
Children's Footwear  
AGENTS FOR  
FOOTFORM, BECTIVE and NORVIC  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

**M. LUCAS & CO.**  
Manufacturing Furriers  
Woodhouse Lane, Leeds  
GOOD VALUE ASSURED  
Telephone No. 27287

**"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"**  
GRAMOPHONES  
From 26.15.0.  
Also Records of  
Five Special Hymns

**J. W. SYKES**  
22, Albion Place, Briggate, Leeds  
**WALTER BARKER**  
FAMILY GROCER  
The Stores for Discriminating Buyers  
Hyde Park Corner, 255 Boundary Road,  
87 Great George St., Street Lane, Roundhay,  
19 Boundary Road, Harrogate Rd. Chapel's

**LEEDS**  
MUTUAL SHOE COMPANY  
Hyde Park Corner  
High Class  
LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR  
Agents for BECTIVE and MASCOOT

**SPINK & SIMPSON**  
Reg. Plumbers, Electric Lighting and  
Heating Contractors  
Tel. 22712 (Day or Night)  
20 HEADLEY LANE, LEEDS

**GEO. A. JENNINGS, LTD.**  
37 Briggate, Leeds. Phone 26112  
PRINTERS & STATIONERS  
STEWART & CO., Ltd.  
Top of Albion St., Leeds.  
Phone 24005 Leeds.

**CARTER & PAINTERS & DECORATORS**  
FRANKLAND  
H. OGDEN  
8, Norwood Place, Tailoring, Dressmaking,  
Headley.

**A. E. ANTHONY**  
PAINTER & DECORATOR  
22 Edwin Road, Hyde Park, Leeds

## ENGLAND

**LEYTONSTONE**  
**J. CATLEY & SON**  
Motor Garage, Overhauls and Repairs.  
Belby Road, Leytonstone, E. 11.  
Telephone: Maryland 1079.  
Night Telephone: Waverley 18.

**LIVERPOOL**  
**HERBERT HUGHES & Co.**  
House Furnishers and Upholsterers  
557, Smithdown Road, Liverpool  
Personal attention to enquiries.  
Estimates and Orders.

**THIERRY**  
LIVERPOOL  
8 Bold Street. Established 1850  
Court and Military Bootmakers

**DAVIES**  
"THE GOLDEN HAND"  
75, Church Street, Liverpool  
SHIRTMAKERS and HOSIERS  
TO GENTLEMEN

**F. F. HUDSON**  
Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc.  
Repairs work a specialty.  
15 Hanelagh Street, Liverpool  
The Book Bag

**ROBERTS BROTHERS**  
39 Church Street, Liverpool  
PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, JOINERS AND  
ESTATE AGENTS  
Property Economically Managed.  
Telephone 3062 Royal

**FORWARDING AGENT**  
Shipping, Cartage, Warehouse, Clerical  
Service. Messengers Supplied.  
12, Daulby St. Royal 2855.

**THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER**  
Typewriter  
10 North John Street  
LIVERPOOL  
The Noiseless Portable Typewriter

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IRONMONGERS  
NEW PREMISES  
Eberle Street and Leather Lane, off Dale Street

**EDITH HIBBARD**  
MILLINERY, GOWNS,  
BLOUSES and LINGERIE  
25, Bassett Street, Liverpool

**E. and B. PARKY**  
Blouses, Millinery, Jumpers, etc.  
Leamington House  
Tuebrook. Telephone No. 509 Old Swan

**CONVENIENT modern furnished house to let:**  
12 months preferred, minimum 6 months.  
entertaining and 4 bedrooms; West Side, Alder-  
ton Drive, Liverpool. 2, Bellfield St., Liberty Build-  
ings, School Lane, Liverpool.

**PEARLSALL'S**  
HIGH-GRADE COAL  
The pleasure of your custom  
would be greatly appreciated.  
Distributing depots and branch  
offices in all parts of London.

**PEARLSALL Ltd.**  
Head Office: Estab. 1896  
125 Westbourne Park Road, W. 2  
Phone: Park 4090  
Truck loads to country stations a special feature.  
Enquiries solicited.

**Look to Your Furs Now**  
Have them cleaned, re-  
novated and brought up-to-  
date at lowest prices.  
This work is our special-  
ity. White furs cleaned  
without injury.  
Furs freed from moth  
and repaired. Our expert  
advice and list of newest  
models in furs for the  
season.

**ARTHUR PERRY & CO.**  
Furriers  
12, Argyle Place,  
Regent St., W. 1.  
Est. 1884.  
Tel. Gerrard 8307

**PETER JONES, LTD.**  
FOURMILLERS, R. CUTHBERTSON  
BUILDERS, DECORATORS  
SANITATION EXPERTS  
ELECTRICIANS  
1666 VICTORIA, 31 SYMONS ST.  
SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

**THE**  
Richmond Lavender Laundry  
(The London Laundry Co., Ltd.)  
OPEN AIR DRYING  
Dyeing and Cleaning a Specialty  
165 Hammersmith Road, W. 6.  
Also at Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey  
Telephone: Hammersmith 1345

**COURT DRESSMAKER**  
and MILLINER  
**RUTH**  
Day and Evening Gowns  
29, Bryanston St. W. near Marble Arch  
TEL. MAYFAIR 1495

**ECONOMY IN DRESS**  
Don't buy new but send your  
Gloves, Blouses, Gowns and Costumes to  
be J. PAREY & CO.  
67 South Molton Street, London W.  
Telephone 6848 Mayfair

**UPHOLSTERERS**  
Furniture Repairs Loose Covers  
**HARRIS & NOAKES**  
Phone Western 2747  
44 & 46 Ears Court Rd., W. 8

**Restoration of Varished Prints**  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

America Again May See the  
Ripened Art of Eleonora Duse

THE Italian has a protective feeling for Eleonora Duse. "You must see her," he advises, on one of her frequent appearances. "She is a great artist. But do not judge her altogether by what she does today." In courteous statement lurks the implication that the Duse, who, at 63, has come back to the stage after 13 years of self-imposed exile, is not the Duse who flamed round the world in "La Gioconda," "La Citta Morta," as the Magda who swept back to her father's house in defiance, as the Paula crushed less by the weight of the past than by the conventionality of the present.

Shielding, kindly, the Italian's words. And unnecessary. The Duse of today needs no protecting cloak of sympathetic public opinion. The physique is more fragile, the hair is whiter, the spirit is that of youth. The voice is as vibrant and the hands as expressive as when she turned from the stage in 1908 and sought refuge in the northern mountains of her country.

To watch Duse appearing today before Italian audiences is to see the same simplification of art of which Bernard Shaw wrote years ago in his famous comparison between the Italian actress and Bernhardt. Finished art is insulating phrase. Even the Belasco automatons may be exactly right in movement, in gesture, in tone of voice. In Duse all the elements are co-ordinated to serve only in illuminating the inner nature of the character. In no player of her age have mentality and emotion been as justly balanced. The authority of her acting is redoubled because it is without assumption. Throughout an evening she holds an audience in the hollow of her hand in the manner—to name an actress who is her antithesis in method—Mrs. Fiske may when she chooses for a brief and uncomfortable moment to merge part and player.

## Her Return to the Stage

Duse's return to the stage was made under the management of Zaccanti, now the foremost of Italian tragedians, who tours continually with annual excursions to Paris for a short season of the classics. Retired or passed are many of her native rivals, though Virginia Rellier visits the provinces in revivals of "Madame Sans-Gêne" and "Mamma Colibri." Angelo Musca plays at the Nazionale in Rome in his Sicilian dialect comedies. Dinah Galli, a younger actress, has not risen to the fame once thought due. Amleto Novelli appears in pictures together with many of the Italian players, lured from the stage by prospect of more lucrative employment. Duse's field is still her own.

For the most part she has contented herself with revivals. Marco Praga's drama, "La Porta Chiusa," "The Closed Gate," and Ibsen's "The Lady From the Sea" have been the two plays to which she has clung. As Ellida Wangen she repeats her delicate, mystical performance of the wife drawn ever toward the wave-beats, a performance simple in its externals, deeply moving and always—to use a much abused word—appealing. Apparently she has abandoned the Paulas and Magdas. In Pinero's study in his Harley Street home hangs a large, autographed portrait of Duse. "She played Paula Tanqueray around the world," he says, almost with tears of gratitude in his eyes. "A marvelous artist. A simple woman and she should not have been persuaded to the D'Annunzio plays and the Ibsen roles." Yet the Ellida of "The Lady From the Sea" fits Duse today almost better than any other part. A dozen years ago Addison McLeod in his "Plays and Players of Modern Italy" spoke of Duse's art as changing, as becoming "monumental in style." This is as true a term as may be applied to it if you disassociate it from the feeling of something grandiose. Like all Italian acting it is so direct and simple that you feel you are watching something "down to earth." Unlike most Italian acting it is not insular, but a world-style.

## Her New Part

There have been a few performances of "Ghosts" in which the maternal role gives Duse similar opportunity for simplicity. Her Mrs. Alving always is the mother, passionately devoted to the son, fanatical in her feeling for him, yet informed with a certain nobility. There was a misdirected attempt at another mother role in "Cosa Sia" ("So Be It"), a naturalistic drama by a young Italian author, Tommaso Gallarati Scotti. In it Duse played a mother whose child was supposed to be passing away. The wife of a brutal peasant, she silently loved another man, her only pleasure during the day being to watch him pass by her window. In desperation she prayed offering to give up her hidden love, to give away the money she possessed, to make an eternal pilgrimage, not to see the son again, if he might live. At the end of the act the boy gives a faint moan. It is recovery. The cry that followed from Duse gave comprehension both of her joy and of her knowledge of what the future held.

In the second act, she returned, a pilgrim, to find the lad a brutal young farmer who berated her. A formless epilogue disclosed her praying before an altar in a church, until, worn out by her grief, she fell senseless. So ill-received was "Cosa Sia" by the Roman audience in the Teatro Constanzi that Duse appeared but twice in the play and then definitely discarded it—her only attempt to challenge the public with a new role. Yet those who saw her will never forget the indescribable pathos of the aged pilgrim seeking the boy, the pantomime with those beautiful hands, the warm voice, leaping out in anguish, always controlled yet never seeming under control. Duse's movements always are a series of flowing lines. Ask yourself, "Would I think her as great an actress had I not always been told she was a great actress?" and the answer is "Yes." Since the failure of "Cosa Sia,"

Duse has journeyed back to the northern cities with Ibsen and Praga. Welcomed in Florence, Mantua, Milan and Genoa, she has not sought to woo Rome again with a new play. Undoubtedly the ordeal was far too trying. The D'Annunzio plays appear to be part of her past. One wonders if she will be seen again as the stricken Gioconda—a part by the way which Margaret Anglin has been playing in "The Woman of Bronze," from a bowdlerized French version of the Italian—and as Anna of "La Citta Morta."

It is to be hoped that she will again visit America. All last winter,



Eleonora Duse

## The Training of a German Actor

GERMANY'S thoroughness in the matter of all educational branches is proverbial, and upon the training of an actor is expended as much care as upon the curriculum of an academic school. The course of actual training lasts two years, but, as will be seen, it extends practically over four. In Berlin there are many schools for stage aspirants, that of Professor Reinhardt being generally considered the leading one. As a matter of fact, the Marie-Seebach School of the state theaters, and the Reichert Dramatic High School are equally good in quality, though of perhaps hitherto smaller attendance. In the Marie-Seebach School instruction is free for talented pupils of inadequate means. Frau Seebach was one of the finest actresses of the Royal Schauspielshaus some decades ago, and it was she who was instrumental in founding, with her sister, the school which bears her name. She taught there for a long time after her retirement from the stage, evincing the keenest interest in the artistic success of the institution which has produced many of Berlin's most noted artists.

The course of study, carefully compiled for the beginner, includes a thorough knowledge of the German classics and of Shakespeare's plays. Individual traits in the pupil are closely observed and noted with a view to developing talent along these lines. "Specializing" is always more or less the case. It is only the great genius who is able to act all kinds of roles with the same success—Josef Kainz, for instance, who was equally convincing as Hamlet or as Leon, the cook boy, in Grillparzer's exquisite comedy "Weh dem der lügt" ("Wee to Him Who Lies"). All kinds of roles are nevertheless learned and played by every pupil.

Those students who can afford the extra outlay usually take private lessons with a famous actor, in addition to the school instruction. Classes in the Berlin dramatic schools meet daily for six to seven hours, divided between the forenoon and afternoon. Instruction is strenuous. Elocution and deportment, the component part of the initial course. Roles are studied under the guidance of masters who have been, and possibly still are, actors of note themselves. Fencing is compulsory and dancing is taught in all its branches, from the tempestuous Hungarian dances and the jovial Tyrolean peasant dances to the modern waltz. Lectures are given upon the art of making-up for every type of character, including object lessons in facial expression and the gesticulation appertaining thereto. The schools are each provided with a small theater, with as spacious a stage as room permits, where semi-public performances take place at regular intervals during the winter term. The management invites an occasional dramatic critic and the students are allowed to invite their relatives, and not unfrequently at these amateur performances the foundation stone to fame is laid. The fees of the Berlin theater schools are moderate, averaging in former

times 800 marks monthly.

After the two-year course is concluded the young aspirant to his vocation seeks an engagement in the provinces. Armed with recommendations from his teachers, he is usually soon successful, for managers are ever on the watch for a cheap all-round man. The salary of such a young actor is hardly enough to keep the wolf from the door, and he is forced to sign a contract for one to two years. He is expected to play any part the management chooses to give him, often at short notice. The repertoire, moreover, is constantly changed. This period in the actor's career is not an enviable one, but if he is in earnest he buckles to and does his best. He knows it is valuable experience and he has his dreams of commanding first roles at a leading theater in the metropolis at the close of his apprenticeship.

Every actor must be equipped with a wardrobe in good condition, which includes one summer and one winter suit, a summer and a winter overcoat, a dress suit and dinner suit, with good boots, gloves, hats and ties to correspond. Anything out of the common, such as riding gear and sport suits it is the duty of the management to provide, but in view of the present high prices of all kinds of clothing and material a young actor equipped in this direction is frequently preferred just on that account. Historical costumes are always supplied by the management and also all the necessary wigs.

It would be futile to disguise the gravity of the present situation of the German stage. Nearly a third of the theaters in the country have been compelled to close and the distress among the disbanded artists is great. In Berlin alone nearly 4000 actors are out of an engagement. The Reichardt School will probably not open at all this winter in view of the difficulties of the situation. To keep a theater going well today it is computed that an annual subsidy of 5,000,000 marks is requisite.

The great Berlin theaters keep themselves afloat by increasing their prices for persons with foreign currency. The admission prices of the state theaters are, in fact, drawn up for foreign visitors. German or Austrian subjects, on presentation of identification papers, being able to secure

tickets at two-thirds of the price. Munich was the first to start this system, which is being followed by most other large towns. The numerous institutions for promoting the welfare of the German actor, including the German Actors' League (founded in 1911), which comprises over 15,000 members, are naturally greatly hampered by the depreciation of the mark, but all are doing their best to keep going until the times are more propitious.

Films and Plays in  
a Singapore Theater

Singapore, Oct. 24  
Special Correspondence  
THE Singapore theaters are unlike those of any other city in the world. In this British colony, situated midway between India and China and very near Java, there is a most amusing mixture of Chinese, Indian, Javanese, and principally, perhaps, western influence in the theaters. Among the half dozen motion picture houses with "All Chaplin programs" listed among the amusements advertised in the papers one finds also the Star Opera Company, which maintains in the Theater Royal a shrine for the spoken drama and for native art.

The playhouse has been running successfully for 15 years and is owned by a wealthy Chinese, Cheong Koon Seng, whose chief interest is the largest auction market in Singapore. The theater building is entirely European in style, with boxes, curiously carved and reserved from the stage, the reserved seats behind these, a balcony and a gallery—probably called "coolie heaven" in Malayan. The balcony is the "zenana" section, reserved for women. The stage has a curtain and is most liberally supplied with painted scenery, drops done by an East Indian artist from Bombay.

By courtesy of the manager we sit in excellent reserved seats just back of the boxes which are valued at \$2 Straits money or \$1 in American coin. In this theater you can see in the rush for seats, first class \$1, or as low as third class or second class Zenana for 30 cents. The audience consists of some wealthy Chinese followed by three or four wives and half a dozen children and one or two parties of slumming Englishmen in their evening dress and their black Chinese from Canton dressed in European style white summer suits, silk shirts, and brilliant neckties; and behind these a marvelous aggregation of Malays in sarongs of savage colors, Muhammadans wearing red fezes, Hindus in white or gold turbans, and here and there a Japanese with his wife wearing the picturesque national dress.

The audience is furthermore a study in shades. Some Singapore Eurasians are of a handsome bronze complexion, with Hindu features and there are black Mississippi Negroes. The rows of seats are far apart and our Malay neighbors find it convenient to rest their bare feet on the backs of the chairs in front of them.

The story presented by the Malay company is an Arabian Nights' fantasy, if ever there was one. Genii appear, a fortune teller is summoned to interpret the dream. He prophesies that the prince is going to marry a fairy. As he sets out with his faithful servant to find the fairy he eats accidentally of a fruit that changes him into a black woman. Then a friendly genie tells the servant that the water of a certain well will make a man of his master once more. The servant, who is, of course, the clown of the piece, throws his master into the water, with the result that he comes out a man, but still black. Then a slave merchant claims the black prince as his property and drags him off to his slave pen. But the merchant's daughter falls in love with the princely captive and helps him to escape.

Next the prince finds two men quarreling over a charmed hat and a whistle, who ask him to settle their dispute. The prince tosses a stone as far as he can, telling the men that the finder is to be awarded the charmed objects. While they are running after the stone, he makes off with the treasures. "During a rollickingly funny scene he amuses himself with the hat, which makes him invisible and the whistle which arrests anyone in the precise attitude he had been assuming at the time it was blown. Finally, the fairy appears, changes him into a white man, and then becomes his beautiful queen."

The play is acted by a band of pirates, who look as though they had been the ones to pose for the illustrations in the Scheherazade. When these fiercely moustached villains in Turkish trousers or yellow turbans go through their motions, they look extremely convincing. The whole thing is acted also with a grotesque humor hard to describe. To mention only one example, the faithful retainer evidently does not believe in signs and wishes to prevent the gibbering, bow-

## AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

## Boston

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UNFAMILIAR JAPAN, JAN. 19, 20

MODERNIZING MANCHURIA, JAN. 26, 27

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Management

ing fortune teller from influencing his master. When words are of no avail, he shoots the white robed priest. When the smoke clears away, naturally rebuke the zealous servant, so much as to say, "We know you mean well, but don't be so rough about it." But the prophet is revived; and after some shuddering and quaking, goes on with his work.

The hero is K. Deen; a youth with such flashing black eyes and so slender and handsome a figure, that one can readily understand the fairy's infatuation. He is planning to visit America in 1924 and may be expected to make a great success in the movies and in vaudeville. He has done Romeo, Hamlet and Othello in the peculiar Malayan manner of presenting Shakespeare, which for Europeans or Americans used to Forbes-Robertson, is, to say the least, startling. One old resident has told me with the "never again" attitude, that he had seen Ophelia come on the stage to the strains of "I wonder who's kissing her now." In addition to European plays (translated into Malayan, of course) Mr. Deen acts Chinese, Japanese, Hindu and Javanese plays, and recognizing the fact that our little brown brothers are not ripe for tragedy, one must admit that he is an actor of great power. Mohammed Noor, the fat comedian, can set the house roaring with mirth by the slightest movement of his eyebrows.

The chorus of Malay beauties in ballet skirts, it must be confessed, was a failure from the European point of view. Oriental women from Tokio to Smyrna ought not to appear as ponies; their figures are too dumpy. But when they appear in a native play in which there are solemn prayers in dusky temples before the burning incense pots, wedding ceremonies with performances of the native dances, receptions before the sultan, and performances of native shadow or puppet shows—then these dusky ladies with fantastic coiffures and wild, but harmonious colors in their sarongs, with rings in their noses, bracelets, and anklets, moving to the deep drum of the jungle music, appear in their proper setting. The performance of a Javanese play full of phantoms and sleight-of-hand is a spectacle that can surprise even the taste of the most jaded cinema or theater devotee.

## "The Dragon" in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 23 (Special Correspondence)—For Christmas, the management of Hart House Theater selected Lady Gregory's humorous fantasy, "The Dragon," which has the richness and ingenious quality of a nursery tale, seasoned by a measure of sophisticated wit, so that adults enjoyed it quite as much as youngsters. "The Dragon" is one of Lady Gregory's later pieces and its text is evidence that the author does not take the ancient Irish legends of faery and magic quite so seriously as do her friends, W. B. Yeats and George Russell. It is an Irish version of a folk tale common to all lands and chiefly known in the story of St. George and the Dragon.

The high spirits Lady Gregory has maintained from first to last, the richness of some of the speeches, which in their verbal music, reflect the influence of Synge, and the dramatic effectiveness of the exposition, show a considerable growth of power since the days of her sketched realistic one-act pieces. The decorative investiture of the piece both in costume and scenery was excellent both for fantastic suggestion and refined aesthetic feeling, and Bertram Forsthy had schooled his large corps of actors to precisely the right note of mock-seriousness. The entertainment combined the appeal of light literature and good Yuletide mummery.

University of Iowa claims distinction for taking a Shakespearean play on the road. After an appearance in Ames, Ia., on Jan. 18 in "Merchant of Venice," the University Players will fill bookshops of the State. Prof. E. C. Mable, who is directing the production, has prepared a special script, an arrangement of the first folio published in 1623.

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## Chicago

## HENRY FORD SAYS:

"For All of Us is the best play I have ever seen."

## WILLIAM HODGE

IN "FOR ALL OF US"

STUDEBAKER-NOW

Mattinee Saturday Only

Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

## SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE

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SIX CYLINDER LOVE

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THANK--U

A NEW COMEDY--ALL LAUGHS

Original cast-staged by Winchell Smith

GEORGE M. COHAN'S Grand MATINEE

"A rollicking show of a thousand laughs."

GEORGE M. COHAN'S

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"

"Biggest Laughing Hit of a Decade"

Baltimore

DEC. 25-30 Mat. Christmas, Wed. & Sat.

Fords Theatre

"We hear constantly a wall for something worth while on the American stage. It is here and it is called 'The Torch-Bearers'."

F. J. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY

## "King John" Revived in Australasia

Auckland, Nov. 24

Special Correspondence

SHAKESPEARE'S "King John" is rarely played in any part of the English-speaking world, so Mr. Alan Wilkie dared greatly when he revived it for his Australian and New Zealand repertoire. It had not been seen in Australia for half a century or so, and it does not seem ever to have been played before in New Zealand.

After seeing Mr. Wilkie's production it is easier to understand why it is so seldom performed. The production was competent without being remarkable, but it is doubtful whether the most brilliant acting would make the play popular. The plot is not gripping like those of many of Shakespeare's other plays; it is rather a series of incidents than a connected dramatic story. King John is wonderfully well drawn, but the part does not seem to rivet the attention of the audience. He is a bad man, but not bad in the thrilling sense in which Richard III or Iago is bad. Faulconbridge is a fine acting part, but his character and his place in the play are rather puzzling to the audience.

When Barry Sullivan produced the play many years ago in Australia, he

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## Boston

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BOSTON NOW PLAYING

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MACBETH—Tonight and Sat. Eve.

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The Idol of the Circus

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Famous PHIL Greatest

Riding Comedian and

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## WILBUR THEATRE

THE BAT

Joy That Constantly

Refresh

POP. MAT. WED.

HURRY AND SEE THE

PLAY WON'T STAY

MUCH LONGER.

## SHUBERT

Seals Also at Little Wdg.

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took the part of Faulconbridge, but Mr. Wilkie chose that of the King. Constance is a part for a great actress. The scene between Hubert and Arthur was poignant—almost too poignant, one thought.

Mr. Alan Wilkie has produced 14 Shakespearean plays in Australia in three seasons, playing 600 performances to audiences totaling upward of 500,000. It is estimated.

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## New York

## The Christmas Play

## THE FOOL

POPULAR PRICED

MATTINEES EVERY DAY

THIS WEEK



## THE HOME FORUM

## East and West Meet in Lotus Land

IT WAS a delightful sixty mile drive toward Lake Michigan and along its eastern shore. The rough sandy road near the great lake took us for the last few miles through a low flat region which, with its stretches of wild rice, resembles the salt marshes near the sea. We alighted by the roadside near a weather-worn unpainted farmhouse and followed our guide across a field to the edge of an inland lake—and then Michigan vanished.

Before us was a bit of beauty that might have been caught up from the orient and dropped into our occident. Nestling close to the bank and stretching out over the shallow water to the extent of at least two acres, was a mass of glossy green leaves as large as small umbrellas, and this emerald surface was starred with great white blossoms lifted high above the water—hundreds and hundreds of them and countless buds besides.

Down from the farmhouse came the daughter to go out in a boat to gather lotus blossoms for us.

"How did they come there?" was our first eager question. "Thirty-two years ago a friend of my grandfather, who had made a trip around the world, brought back some lotus seeds. He said that this back-water of Lake Michigan was like the places where the lotus grew in Egypt and India and he asked my grandfather to drop the seeds there. The seeds did not come up that year nor the next nor the next. Twelve years later the first strange leaves appeared; the next there were a few blossoms; each year since the patch has spread, until now—well, you can see for yourselves."

No blossoms could be reached from the shore. There was only one tippy boat so we had to be content to stand on the bank and watch the young girl paddle out through the low green forest. In her blue gingham dress, she made an entrancing picture as she paddled from flower to flower through the glossy green. Leaves and flowers were sometimes higher than her head as she sat in the boat. At each especially attractive bloom, she stretched her hand high to grasp it just below the calyx and bend it down to peer into its heart. If it was perfect, she leaned low over the edge of the boat and plunged her arm deep into the water to bring up the long stem from its anchorage at the bottom of the lake.

As the girl came to shore and we stretched eager hands for the blossoms, we caught their fragrance. It is a little like that of our white water lily, but with an added fruity odor that baffles identification.

I had before seen occasional specimens of the lotus, especially cultivated, but these must have grown with the same luxurious freedom as in their own country. The open blossoms which I measured were a generous ten inches in diameter. The petals are of a waxy ivory whiteness, exquisite in texture, form and proportion. The gold stamens surround the seed vessel which even in the flower shows the form so common in Egyptian decorations, the form of the poppy capsule.

At the home of my hostess, the flowers were placed in a great Japanese vase on a Japanese carved pedestal which brought them to the eye level. Sun-touched they opened each morning and went silently to sleep with the evening shadows.

Living in daily companionship with the lotus thought swung back to its Egyptian and classic association there to be lost in a confusion of uncertainty and seeming contradictions. All down the ages we hear of lotus eaters content "to drowse the day away in dreamy idleness." Whittier in "The Tent on the Beach" says of the people:

They rested there, escaped a while  
From cares that wear the life away,  
To eat the lotus of the Nile  
And drink the poppies of Cathay.

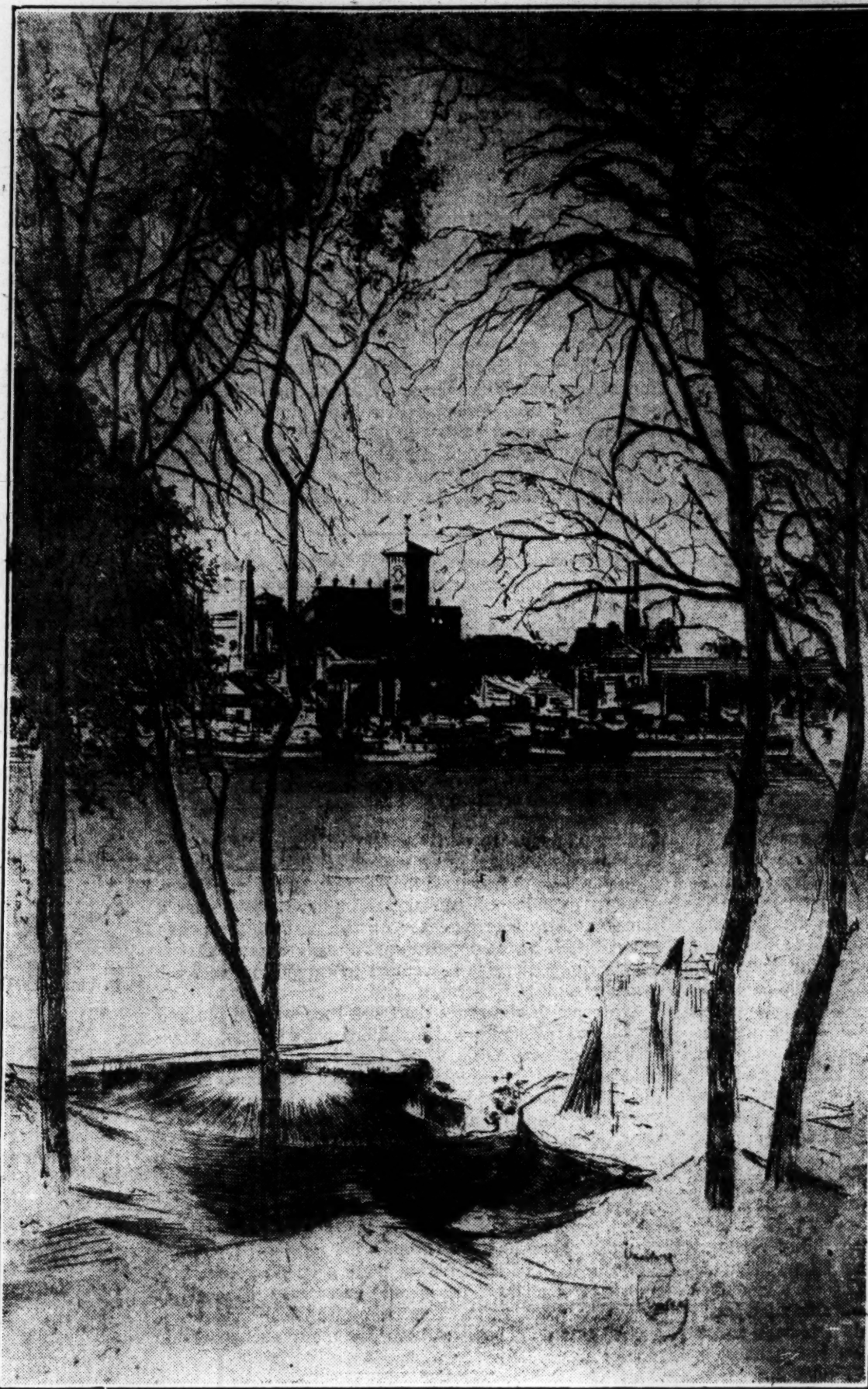
The Egyptian lotus, the lotus of the Nile, is a common article of food in that country and "They form a common article of diet," says Lafcadio Hearn of Japan.

The lotus of the Odyssey is different. Lotus seems to have been a popular name for a large number of unrelated plants. The Libyan lotus, the lotus of Homer, was a tree resembling our elm, with a fruit like the cherry.

Herodotus, Theophrastus, Polybius, Dioscorides, and Pliny have all mentioned or described this tree as "about as large as a pear tree" and of many kinds differing as to fruit. There is one kind that has no stone and is sweeter than the others. "In the island of the Lotophagi, called Pharis, it is plentiful." It

## Theodore Roussel

THE etchings of Theodore Roussel are little known except to the discerning collector and connoisseur. His dainty and exquisitely accomplished plates have something of the personal charm of his retiring and graceful personality. A devoted follower of Whistler, he has produced



LABURNUMS AND BATTERSEA, ETCHING BY THEODORE ROUSSEL

was on this island that Ulysses was compelled to bind his men and carry them away by force.

Nor hostile aught  
Or savage the Lotophagi devised  
Against our friends, but offered to their taste  
The lotus; of which fruit what man so'er  
Once tasted, no desire felt he to come  
With tidings back, or seek his country more,  
But rather wish'd to feed on lotus still  
With the Lotophagi, and to renounce  
All thought of home.

But the herb lotus of antiquity—our lotus—was an aquatic ornamental plant, abundant in Egypt in the plains overflowed by the Nile. Theophrastus describes it exactly:

"The flower is white, the petals are narrow as those of the lily and numerous, as of a very double flower. The size of the capsule is equal to that of the hardest poppy head, and it is divided by separations in the same manner as the capsule of the poppy."

The decorative and symbolic story of the lotus is woven into all ornamentation and literature, into various religions from the earliest Egyptian periods through Greek, Roman, and all Oriental times, and still persisting in the modern.

No longer can we say that  
"East is East and West is West and never  
The twain shall meet," for with the lotus in its "beauty of opening bud and full expanded flower, with its quivering heart of gold held up to the sun," growing in a Michigan lake, "There is neither East nor West." Beauty has brought the two together. F. M.

## Browning's "Saul"

It was when I first heard "Saul" recited by one who was a true artist, most simply but most perfectly, that my somewhat puzzled awe of Robert Browning changed to a reverent love. Surely it must have been such a song as the poet conceived for him that was sung by that very human, very lovable young harper, David, that song which caused such a change in the King's dark mood, that as we are told in the old record, "the evil spirit departed from Saul."

Read if you do not remember it the wonderful concluding portion of the poem. David has, as it were, sung his very heart out to win the King from his despairing gloom. Then, at last, he feels the pressure of Saul's hand on his head, and, casting his harp aside he breaks out into that great confession of faith for himself and his royal master, a faith that has power to move the very mountains of despair, that far outcours the shadow of earthly night, a faith that "at the difficult minute" a Hand should interpose and.

Snatch Saul, the mistake,  
Saul the failure, the ruin he seems now,—and bid him awake  
From the dream, the probation the prelude to find  
Clear and safe in new light and new life,—a new harmony yet.

—FLORENCE TYLER, in "The Poetry Review."

## Beauty Endures

Some sing the pomps of chivalry  
As legends of the ancient time,  
Where gold and pearls and mystery  
Are shadows painted for sublime;

But—passions of sublimity  
Belong to plain and simpler things—  
And David underneath a tree  
Sought, when a shepherd, Salem's springs.

Where moss did into cushions spring,  
Forming a seat of velvet hue;  
A small unnoticed trifling thing  
To all but heaven's hailing dew.

And David's crown hath passed away,  
Yet poetry breathes his shepherd skill,  
His palace lost—and to this day  
The little moss is blossoming still.

—JOHN CLARE.

## Success

A very young painter, who afterward became great, stood in his obscure and struggling days, when no one had heard his name or would look at his pictures, before the greatest canvas of the greatest painter of the time. The grandeur of the work, alike in conception and execution, staggered him. Possibly there was despair at his heart as he asked himself how could he, too poor for proper opportunity for study, too poor even to afford a model, or to buy oils, ever hope to emulate such a masterpiece as this. But there was at his heart no meanness, no envy, no disposition to belittle or to grudge the other his high place. Throwing back his head, with flashing eyes and a throb in his voice, he exclaimed proudly, radiantly, "And I, too, am an artist!"—Coulson Kernahan.

## Something Singing

'Tis not in the high stars alone,  
Nor in the cup of budding flowers,  
Nor in the redoubt's mellow tone,  
Nor in the bow that smiles in showers,  
But in the mud and scum of things  
There always, always something sings.

—EMERSON.

## On Doing God's Will

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT SEEMS fair to assume that not all who repeat the Lord's Prayer do so with a definite effort to understand its meaning. Having accepted it as a part of the daily routine, too often it is repeated without an adequate understanding of its deep significance. How many who pray, "Thy will be done," really understand the purport of their petition, and are truly desirous of substituting God's will for their own desires? It seems likely that the number is not large, except among those who have come to know what God's will really is, and the futility of exercising one's own will, unless it be in conformity with God's design for His perfect likeness, man.

Human will has long been looked upon by many as something to be cherished and strengthened, as something worthy to dominate and control one's desires and activities; and "a strong will" has been in the main regarded as a favorable personal characteristic. The student of the Bible, however, can scarcely fail to be impressed with the numerous instances where Jesus was ready to submit his wish and desire to the Father's will regarding him, even though that submission should lead along the rugged way from Gethsemane to Calvary. In his hour of great stress, he prayed that his cup of bitter experience might pass from him; yet, he could immediately thereafter utter that expression of complete self-abnegation: "Nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt." What perfect surrender of self! What complete submission to the control of divine Principle; and what a glorious outcome of the unparalleled self-immolation manifested in his subsequent glorified experience!

A great boon conferred upon mankind, through the teachings of Christian Science, has been the clarification of the mental condition termed human will, together with an understanding of the necessity of overcoming it, and definite directions as to the accomplishment of this desirable result. On page 144 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "Human will belongs to the so-called material senses, and its use is to be condemned;" and she further adds, in the same paragraph: "Human will-power may infringe the rights of man. It produces evil continually, and is not a factor in the realm of being." Moreover, Mrs. Eddy emphatically states that the effects of exercising so-called will-power to heal the sick can only result

in a condition worse than the first for the person seeking relief.

But, one may ask, why may healing by will-power not be beneficial? Christian Science clearly teaches that human will belongs solely to the mortal or carnal mind, which possesses no healing properties; hence, cannot be utilized with beneficial results. That is to say, since disease and discord of whatever type are the results of false thinking, they can be healed only by the correction of erroneous thought. The carnal or mortal mind possesses no corrective power in itself, since it consists only of materialistic thoughts. Consequently, its use would scarcely improve the spiritual status of the patient, but would rather strengthen him in his material beliefs. Furthermore, it is learned in Christian Science that since God is all-inclusive good, and besides Him there is no reality, the divine Mind alone heals. That is to say, God alone exercises true healing power. Moreover, God, divine Mind, is the creator of the spiritual universe of divine ideas—with no element of discord or disease—which He rules in perfect harmony. Submission to divine will, then, is the recognition of God's government of His universe and obedience to His law. This is the subordination of the human will to the divine, the earnest of the supplication, "Thy will be done."

To live in the constant desire to do God's will is to endeavor to conform one's thought to the perfect ideas which constitute spiritual consciousness. It necessitates the surrender of all desire to promote selfish interests; for when it is learned that God's will toward men includes only good, that no good is outside of divine consciousness, and that God's will is manifested in the activity of that consciousness, the futility appears of striving to maintain one's own desires or wishes, except so far as they conform to God's wish for man. The doing of God's will is, then, the bringing of the kingdom into human experience, the manifestation of God's reign on earth, "as it is in heaven." It is self-surrender, the laying down of mere human desires for the reign of harmony, the government by God, who is divine Love. Mrs. Eddy says in phrase both terse and apt, "Truth, and not corporeal will, is the divine power which says to disease, 'Peace, be still.'" (Science and Health, p. 144). God's will is done, and mankind in truly reflecting and expressing His attributes thus manifests divine qualities.

## Faire la Volonté de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL EST juste de supposer que ceux qui répètent l'Oraison Dominicale ne s'efforcent pas tous à en comprendre le sens. L'ayant considérée comme faisant partie de la routine journalière, on la répète trop souvent sans avoir une compréhension suffisante de sa signification profonde. Combien y en a-t-il de ceux qui prient: "Ta volonté soit faite," qui comprennent réellement la portée de cette requête et aspirent vraiment à substituer la volonté de Dieu à leurs propres désirs? Il est probable qu'on n'en compte pas un grand nombre. À moins que ce ne soit parmi ceux qui en sont arrivés à savoir quelle est réellement la volonté de Dieu et la futilité d'exercer leur propre volonté autrement que conformément aux desseins de Dieu en faveur de Sa ressemblance parfaite, l'homme.

La volonté humaine a pendant longtemps été considérée par bien des gens comme quelque chose qu'il faut chérir et cultiver, comme quelque chose qui est digne de dominer et de gouverner nos désirs et nos activités; et en général "une forte volonté" a été regardée comme étant une caractéristique personnelle favorable. Cependant, ceux qui étudient la Bible ne sauraient guère faire autrement que d'être impressionnés par les nombreux cas où Jésus était disposé à soumettre ses souhaits et ses désirs à la volonté de son Père à son sujet, alors même que cette soumission allait le mener le long du chemin raboteux de Gethsémani jusqu'à Calvaire. A l'heure de la grande détresse, il pria, demandant que sa coupe d'expérience amère passât loin de lui; cependant, aussitôt après, il put prononcer cette expression d'abnégation complète: "Toutefois, non pas ce que je veux, mais ce que tu veux." Quel renoncement absolu à soi-même! Quelle soumission complète au gouvernement du Principe divin; et combien admirable fut le résultat de l'incomparable immolation de lui-même—manifestée lors de son expérience glorifiée subséquente!

Un grand bienfait que les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne ont apporté à l'humanité, c'est l'explication de l'état mental appelé volonté humaine ainsi que la compréhension de la nécessité de la vaincre et les indications définies pour accomplir ce résultat désirable. A la page 144 de "Science and Health avec la Clef des Ecritures" Mrs. Eddy dit: "La volonté humaine appartient aux soi-disant sens matériels, et il faut en condamner l'usage;" et puis elle ajoute, dans le même paragraphe: "Le vouloir humain peut enfreindre les droits de l'homme. Il produit continuellement le mal, et n'est pas un facteur dans le réalisme de l'être." De plus, Mrs. Eddy dit formellement que les effets de la soi-disant force de volonté exercée sur les malades dans le but de les guérir ne peuvent aboutir qu'à produire chez la personne qui cherche du soulagement un état pire que le premier.

Mais, dira-t-on peut-être, pourquoi la guérison par le pouvoir de la volonté ne serait-elle pas avantageuse? La Science Chrétienne enseigne clairement que la volonté humaine n'appartient qu'à l'entendement mortel, c'est-à-dire à l'esprit charnel, qui ne possède aucune propriété curative; donc on n'obtiendra aucun bon résultat en s'en servant. C'est-à-dire, puisque la maladie et l'inharmonie, de quelque nature qu'elles soient, sont la conséquence du penser erroné, elles ne sauraient être guéries que par la modification de la pensée erronée. L'esprit charnel ou entendement mortel ne possède en lui-même aucun pouvoir capable d'apporter des rectifications, vu qu'il n'est composé que de pensées matérialistes. Par conséquent, l'emploi qu'on en ferait n'améliorerait guère l'état spirituel du malade, mais il accentuerait plutôt ses croyances matérielles. On apprend aussi dans la Science Chrétienne que puisque Dieu renferme tout bien, et qu'en dehors de Lui il n'y a aucune réalité, seul l'entendement divin guérit. C'est-à-dire, Dieu seul exerce le véritable "pouvoir guérisseur." De plus, Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est le créateur de l'univers spirituel des idées divines, qui n'a aucun élément d'inharmonie ni de maladie, et il gouverne en parfaite harmonie. La soumission à la volonté divine est la reconnaissance du fait que Dieu gouverne Son univers; elle est donc l'obéissance à Sa loi. C'est la subordination de la volonté humaine à la divine, la sincérité de la supplication: "Ta volonté soit faite."

Vivre avec le désir constant de faire la volonté de Dieu, c'est s'efforcer de conformer sa pensée aux idées parfaites qui constituent la conscience spirituelle. Cela nécessite le renoncement à tout désir de favoriser des intérêts égoïstes; car lorsqu'on

apprend que la volonté de Dieu envers les hommes ne renferme que le bien, qu'aucun bien n'est en dehors de la conscience divine, et que la volonté de Dieu se manifeste en tant qu'activité de cette conscience, on voit la futilité de lutter pour maintenir ses propres désirs ou souhaits, si ce n'est lorsqu'ils sont conformes au souhait de Dieu en faveur de l'homme. L'accomplissement de la volonté de Dieu est donc l'établissement du royaume dans l'expérience humaine, la manifestation du règne de Dieu sur la terre, "comme au ciel." C'est le renoncement à soi-même, c'est l'abandon des désirs purement humains pour le règne de l'harmonie, le gouvernement de Dieu, qui est l'Amour divin. Mrs. Eddy dit en termes à la fois concis et justes: "La Vérité, et non la volonté corporelle, est le pouvoir divin qui dit à la maladie: 'Tais-toi, sois tranquille.'" (Science and Health, p. 144). La volonté de Dieu est faite, et c'est en reflétant et en exprimant véritablement Ses attributs que le genre humain manifeste les qualités divines.

## Moving Among the Stars

The poetry of motion is a phrase much in use, and to enjoy the epic form of that gratification it is necessary to stand on a hill at a small hour of the night, and, having first expanded with a sense of difference from the mass of civilized mankind, who are horizontal and disregardful of all such proceedings at this time, long and quietly watch your stately progress through the stars. After such a nocturnal reconnoitre among these astral clusters, aloft from the customary haunts of thought and vision, some men may feel raised to a capability for eternity at once.—Thomas Hardy.

## Science and Health

With

## KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1922

## EDITORIALS

THE apparent irritation manifested by the American Secretary of State because of sometimes wild speculations indulged in by certain newspaper correspondents relative to possible diplomatic action by the United States has a certain amount of justification.

### The Mysteries of State

Yet the evil of which Secretary Hughes complains would not exist if there were a franker attitude assumed at the State Department toward the people in general as represented by the press. If there were more light in the Department, there would be less excuse for heat on the part of the Secretary. Prominent European diplomats, now stationed at Washington, are quite outspoken in their declarations that not in any chancellery of Europe is there such impenetrable secrecy as in the American Department of State. The air of mystery, which repels even accredited diplomats, of course multiplies the difficulties of the task confronting correspondents who are anxious to inform their papers of any action that may be in contemplation. Unable to obtain satisfaction in the State Department, directly, they seek it from other sources, and get by devious ways something which has, at any rate, a plausible air of being correct. Neither the process nor the result is to be commended, but the fault has not rested entirely upon the news-gatherers.

It would seem to be unfortunate if the old methods of secret diplomacy, which the representatives of the United States so strongly condemned at Versailles should find their most glaring illustration today in the American Department of State. It stands to reason that the diplomacy which is secret at home, where a multitude of observers and inquirers are seeking information, will be doubly so abroad, where treaties are being negotiated by diplomats largely shielded from public observation. Much of the criticism of the American attitude toward the problems of the Near East, for example, might have been averted had there been a frank expression by the State Department of what were its limitations and what its purposes. The gratification generally expressed at the stand taken by the American observers at Lausanne indicated that, had their program been made public earlier, much criticism which the Department has declared to have been embarrassing would have been silenced.

The State Department is, of course, the last intrenchment of bureaucracy. Its inertia is indomitable. To reform the methods which have grown up in almost a century of dignified activity is no light task. Any Secretary of State who will attempt this reform, who will throw open the doors to the purifying light of day, clean off the barnacles and give the State Department the qualities of a smoothly functioning governmental machine, will deserve well, not only of the American Nation but of other nations doing business with it.

THE movement in Canada to organize a Civil Service Reform League is the next practical step to protect the gains made in recent years for the merit system. After persistent effort in Parliament and much educational work outside, big strides have been made toward eliminating political patronage from the Canadian Civil Service. The Civil Service Commission has been strengthened and, while there is still room for improvement, it may fairly be claimed that Canada has lately moved forward into the vanguard of progress in Civil Service reform.

### Canadian Civil Service Reform

At the time of the election of the last Parliament, in 1917, Sir Robert Borden, leader of the war Government, spoke of the need of a wise and bold policy of constructive reform. He said that the system of patronage in the distribution of contracts and offices had been the root of many political evils. When for many years distribution of patronage had been confined to the party in power there had been a natural disposition to adjust the balance when at length the other party succeeded to office. Once committed to the system influences were recognized and interests created that were not easily resisted or dislodged. However, the resolution had been taken to abolish trading in patronage, to fill public office by merit and not by favoritism, and to establish honest and open competition in awarding contracts and buying supplies.

The Civil Service Act of 1918 established the merit system. It provided for classification and reorganization of all Government departments and extended the power of the Civil Service Commission to cover all appointments and promotions in the Government service. The task of reclassification of the Service as a preliminary step to administration of the new act has been accomplished.

The Civil Service is itself becoming more aware of the benefits through reorganization. One useful service that the proposed Civil Service Reform League could perform would be to let the public know more about this gain. In one department alone for example, it is stated that reorganization has effected a saving of approximately \$600,000 annually.

In a service of about 60,000 persons, especially in a rapidly growing country like Canada, changes in organization become necessary every few years, and numerous resignations, promotions, and new appointments are constantly demanding attention. In the general work of administering the act to maintain appointments and promotions on the basis of the merit system, the Civil Service Commission is entitled to public support. An enlightened public interest is indeed constantly necessary. It is realized that the Civil Service Reform League in the United States has rendered signal service to the country. Useful work awaits such an organization in Canada.

THE European hubbub of the last few weeks—what ever it has accomplished constructively for Europe—has served to divert world attention from a careful scrutiny of developments in the Far East.

If—as students of world affairs would have us believe—the next great crisis in human history is to arise in the Orient, these developments, for the historian, are of no less significance than recent events in Europe. Early in 1920, Soviet Russia, it will be recalled, made a series of alluring offers to the Chinese Government. These included the granting of every demand which China—in justice, by the way—had made upon nations enjoying special privileges within her borders, i.e., renunciation of spheres of interest withdrawal of troops and police, withdrawal of post offices, abolition of consular jurisdiction, relinquishment of the leased territories, restoration of the foreign concession and settlements, and complete tariff autonomy.

Despite its craftiness China ignored this appeal. While other nations—notably the United States—were refusing to do business with the Soviets, China did not wish to act alone in entering into agreements of so comprehensive a character with so doubtful a Government.

During the last two years, however, the situation has altered. Not that, at the present time, the Chinese are more sympathetic to the social and economic doctrines of the Soviets than in 1920. The very elements in Russia which brought about the revolution and the subsequent establishment of Bolshevism are lacking in China. But during the last two years the Soviet Government has apparently strengthened its position at home, has been invited to sit at the international conference table, and has entered into commercial agreements with Western powers. At the present time China is being driven to closer relations with Russia by the demands of national self-interest.

There are many ties of common interest uniting the two countries. For 3000 miles they have a common boundary line. Parts of Siberia are dependent upon Manchurian grain, and Russia, generally, has relied for her meat supply upon Mongolia. Large quantities of timber, furs, and skins are imported into China from Siberia every year. The first commercial treaty which China enacted with any nation was that with Russia in 1689, and since then her relations with the Russians have been closer than with any other people of the Occident—save, during the past 23 years, with the American.

The present situation facing China is just this. Russia has a fair-sized army in Mongolia and along the Manchurian frontier. With the defeat of the various White armies the Soviet has become the dominant power in Siberia. Russia means business—business with a threat. The first and most important item on the program is a reassertion of Russian interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, which, in the absence of Chinese power, has been usurped by the Japanese.

Manchuria, in fact, is destined to be the empire in which the complex questions of Russo-Sino-Japanese relationships will be settled. The fear which is driving China toward a re-establishment of friendly relations with Russia is that of a Russo-Japanese alliance, having as its purpose the joint exploitation of China's resources in Manchuria. It is not at all inconceivable that Japan might trade her interests in north Saghalin Island to the Soviet in exchange for certain interests, perhaps in the Chinese Eastern Railroad. Such a division of spoils, in fact, would find much favor among certain elements in Japan.

It is to forestall such a move that China is looking with favor upon the advances being made by the Soviet mission in Peking. Whatever the outcome may be the future balance of world power is certain to be influenced by the alignments now evolving in the Far East.

THOSE who look about from the pinnacle of achievement, whether that attainment be one of intellectuality,

### Is There an Intellectual Aristocracy?

wealth, genius, or temporal power, are inclined to believe, and to impart the belief, that it is through the processes and methods which they have adopted and applied that the great problems of the world may best be solved. The observer is persuaded to believe that as there is an aristocracy of wealth, an aristocracy of genius, and an aristocracy of power, so also there is an aristocracy of intellect, or of intellectuality, of the intelligentsia, as those of the class are sometimes referred to. He is led to believe that all endeavor, unless directed and supervised by those of one or another of the classes regarded as aristocratic, is futile and foredoomed to failure.

At the moment, when a solution is being sought for the problems which perplex the people of the world, the reassuring invitation is extended to refer these problems to those comprising what President Hopkins of Dartmouth College designates as an "aristocracy of brains." This aristocracy, he is quoted as saying, will lead the world out of the dilemma that now oppresses it.

Is it true, as asserted, that to the intelligentsia belongs the credit for the overthrow of the serf system in Russia? Was it an "aristocracy of intellect" that brought about the French Revolution? Did the intellectuals, as a class or as an aristocracy, accomplish the abolition of slavery in the United States? It is undoubtedly true, as President Hopkins asserts, that the serfs did not rise up of themselves and throw off the yoke of oppression, and likewise that the Negroes of the slave states did not bring about their own emancipation. The masses of France also were aided in their crusade by those who claimed to compose the "aristocracy of intellect."

And yet the term "aristocracy of intellect" is somewhat distasteful to those who are not regarded among the elect as having attained the intellectual status of aristocrats. Americans prefer to appraise themselves by some other standard. They shrink from a classification whose

### The Future Balance of World Power

name smacks so strongly of something incongruous to a free democracy. They seem inclined to believe that if there is an aristocracy of intellect there may one day be set up an autocracy of intellect, with the limiting or inclusive lines fixed according to a standard indicated, not by intelligence, but by intellectuality.

This evident determination to make democracy, as it is understood in its broadest sense, the basis, rather than some undetermined and fluctuating standard of intellectuality, may reasonably be defended, because it is, in fact, impossible to free such a standard from the dangers which are inherent in any aristocracy. The tendency of the class always is to contract, rather than to extend, its inclusive or limiting lines. Education, the ability to think aright, real intelligence, may sooner or later be displaced as the qualifying standards, and the willingness to think according to a formula be substituted.

Education is imperative. Of this there can be no doubt. But this means that education must be of the masses, not of the classes. It has not been made apparent that the colleges have acquired proficiency in turning out supermen or superwomen. Neither does it appear that those who might, if they chose, lay claim to such distinction of class as is suggested by the president of Dartmouth, have been foremost in solving humanity's great problems. It must be that in the future, as in the past, the really great accomplishments must be by those who have learned to see and think clearly. Among such there can be set up no aristocracy, either of intellectuality or of wealth.

INCREASING interest in the subject of state parks, designed to supplement the somewhat more pretentious national parks in the United States, indicates a wholesome appreciation of the need of available recreation places removed from the cities and free from that commercialism which is becoming more and more persistent and offensive. It has been proposed, and the plan does not appear to be an extravagant one, that park systems be so devised that any person, traveling by automobile, might be able to camp in a national or state park every night, and that state parks be provided within easy access of everybody. Modern methods of transportation have made such a plan feasible. The tendency on the part of the public to avail itself of the opportunities already offered encourages a comprehensive movement to extend and increase available state park areas.

### The Need of State Park Systems

In some of the states there has been worked out and established a definite and ambitious park system. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and some of the older states of the middle west already have many splendid natural parks, in some cases combined into connected systems reached by auto highways, trolley lines or railway trains.

It is encouraging also to note the fact that precautions are urged against commercialism and profiteering in the parks and playgrounds. All supplies, it is proposed, shall be furnished under the direction of the park commissioners, and not through the medium of concessionaires. The need is that these open places be made and kept popular. They should be as easy of access as one's back yard, and as free from disagreeable influences as the home. There is room for many such parks in America.

THE recent announcement from the offices of the New York Producing Managers Association regarding their plan for stamping out the theater ticket speculation evil is not very reassuring. The establishing of twenty offices or bureaux, distributed over Greater New York, where tickets for all of the theaters may be purchased for the price of the ticket plus 10 per cent or even 15 cents on each ticket, service charge, is not doing the great favor that those whose sponsor the plan would have the public believe, particularly as the plan includes the selling of stock in the new ticket bureau business enterprise (only members of the producing managers' association or the theaters in which the attractions are being played will be allowed to purchase stock in the new syndicate).

### Theater Ticket Speculating

The "service" to the public is couched in terms of such keen commercialism that the theatergoer will not only not be helped by the plan proposed, but will be even worse off than at present, as the men who have conducted legitimate theater ticket libraries for many years are likely to be heard from, and under the proposed plan ticket speculation by those who are technically known among their own people as the "scavengers" is sure to increase.

Here was an opportunity for the Producing Managers Association to put itself on record as doing a noble thing; they could have won the long-suffering public, which would have been particularly advantageous at this time, in view of the fact that they, the managers, have announced their intention of promoting a plan for the establishing of The American National Theater.

That ticket bureaux selling tickets for many different theaters should be located in different parts of the city, for the clearing of the congestion at theater box offices and saving the time of patrons who would, otherwise, go from theater to theater, looking for seats, no one questions. That they should be owned and managed by those most concerned, owners of the theaters, is also clear; but they should be conducted as a sensible, well-advised and much-needed accommodation for both the manager and his patrons, establishing better mutual feeling and respect—which is in itself sound business policy—and for the elimination of the ticket speculator, who has brought nothing but shame to the theater.

The Producing Managers Association will be fathering a worthy enterprise if it establishes these bureaux and maintains them strictly on a non-profiteering basis.

## Editorial Notes

OF MORE than slight moment is the meeting of the committee of about 100 representative men and women, headed by Elihu Root, which is planned for Jan. 16 next to discuss the questions: "How far and in what manner should the United States participate in international affairs?" and "How far is it wise at this time to reduce the American army and navy?" The purpose of the committee, which has been named by Alton B. Parker, as president of the National Civic Federation, is to arouse public interest in and encourage study of international matters among all classes of citizens. It is, moreover, believed that such a body, drawn from the leaders of opinion in many different callings and sections, may find avenues of approach to the public consciousness more effective than anything yet attempted. The need for an organized agency, through which from time to time the American point of view may be declared, has been recognized for some time, and many believe that through this committee it may be possible not only to furnish original and authoritative material to aid in forming a sound public opinion, but also, by an exposition of facts, to counteract the propaganda and special pleading for subversive causes which are not only prevalent but a source of confusion and danger today. Success to so worthy an effort!

ALTHOUGH the Rev. Dr. Jowett, at a meeting in Queen's Hall, recently, expatiated somewhat thrillingly on the condition of affairs in New York which faced him when he first landed in that city to take up a pastorate there, it is difficult for the ordinary American fully to credit what he declared to have been his experiences. From the general nature of Dr. Jowett's remarks, the average listener would believe that the United States was a country in which every third person on the street spoke a different language. That this is scarcely the truth Dr. Jowett must have discovered if he lived any length of time in America, for in that country there are plenty of Joneses and Smiths and Robinsons and Macs, even though he found the absence of such names so disconcerting when he was handed first the church roll of membership. Of course there are colonies of foreigners in New York and in the other great cities of America, but so there are in London and Manchester. If the average Englishman will meet the average American as his cousin in deed and in truth, he will find very slight differences in character underlying the surface.

ALTHOUGH M. Bérard, the French Minister of Public Instruction, does not hold out any hopes that actual building will be begun for some months on the accommodations for groups of foreign students in connection with the "University City," the residential quarter for students of the University of Paris, yet the very fact that such a project has been initiated is replete with promise. The City of Paris has set aside for the students of the university more than twenty acres of the ground occupied by the old fortifications. Of this area, the buildings for French students will occupy nearly four acres. Requests for accommodation have already been made for Canadian and English students, and the university is also in communication with organizations in China, Japan, and the South American republics in regard to the accommodation for their students. Every movement making for a wider interest among the youth of the nations is helping on the time when peace shall be universal.

A NOTABLE act of international courtesy was the gift by Georges Clemenceau of a gold medal, previously presented to him by the city of Mulhouse, Alsace, to the American Ambassador to France the other day for transmission to the United States as a token of his deep appreciation of the cordial attitude of the people of America during his recent visit to that country. The medal, by the way, was struck in 1898 to commemorate the centenary of the voluntary union of the free city of Mulhouse with France, and M. Clemenceau desired his gift to be taken as a tribute to the American soldiers who later "so splendidly helped in freeing Alsace." Whether or not one agrees with the "Tiger's" motives and aims, this act must be reckoned as one distinctly worthy of recognition.

MAYHAP it was a rash promise which Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, a Chicago paleontologist, made just prior to sailing to Patagonia on a fossil-hunting expedition, regarding reports that a plesiosaurus was wandering about in the territory of Chubut, Argentina. Said the professor: "If I meet that plesiosaurus, I'll put a lariat around his neck and lead him direct to the Buenos Aires zoo." Should the professor meet the beast face to face, however, far more probably—with apologies to the "In-goldsby Legends"—"heedless of grammar, he'll cry out, 'That's him!'" Then, though he may get to the zoo ahead of the beast, there probably won't be any rope around its neck.

THE decision of the Russell Sage Foundation to start a survey next month by three or more "experts" to determine the mental status of New Hampshire folks suggests a question of truly far-reaching import: Who is to test the mental status of the experts? Perchance it is impertinent to hint at such a possibility, but facts are stubborn things sometimes, and it may do the experts no harm to know that many people think that such psychologists as they need a mental test far more than does the average citizen of an unoffending community.

IN HIS statement regarding the photographs taken during the recent eclipse of the sun in Australia, to test the Einstein theory, Dr. W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, Cal., showed he had the right idea concerning progressive investigation. "Scientific men," he declared, "do not care one way or the other regarding the findings. We only want to know the truth."